A

# Pillar of Gratitude

To the

## GLORY of GOD,

The

HONOUR Of His MAJESTY,
The RENOWN of this Present

Legal, Loyal, Full, and Free

### PARLIAMENT



Upon Their Restoring the Church of ENGLAND
To the Primitive Government of EPISCOPACT;

And Re-investing Bishops
Into Their Pristine Honour and
Authority.

Arm 1661.



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Neme gratus malus : Nemo malus gratus. Pendicifianum centuerunt Vetaes ouem ineratum distrunt.

London, Printed by J. M. for Andrew Crook at the Green-Dragon in St Pauls Church-yard. 1661. GLOSSICUEDO, GERMANESTER, GOOD, GOOD

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#### To the Right Honorable and

most Noble Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Lords, Barons and Peers, of the Parliament of England; Together with the other honorable Gentlemen, Knights and Burgesses, of the House of Commons.

Here shall need no other Apology for the creeting and thus dedicating this PILLAR of GRATITUDE, than that, which all Justice and Ingenuity do make, for the Archbishops and Bishops, with all the Orderly Clergy of the Church of England; Who must cease to be Christians and Men, Religious and Rational, just and ingemous, if we should not be highly sensible, how much we are commanded, by all the Laws of Gratitude to God and Man, to express, in some publique and solemn manner, the humble sense of our thankful Hearts, for that great Mercy, signal Honor, and eminent Favor, which the good Providence of God, by the Graciousness of the Kings Majesty, by the Nobleness of the House of Peers, and by the Generosity of the present House of Commons, (yea, we hope, by the defire and confent of all wife, fober, and just men, in this Church and Kingdom) hath restored, as the other dignified Clergy to their respective Dignities, fo us, the Archbishops and Bishops not onely to the exercife of our Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, but also to the ancient Honor (when his Majesty shall please to call us) of sitting, consulting, and voting in the House of Peers; Senatus, quo Sol augustiorem in orbe non vidit; as the most learned Bishop Andrews writes in his Tortura Torti: A Court and Council, in its full and free Constitution, not to be exceeded, hardly equalled in all the World; for number, and for grandeur; for the conspicuity of its Wisdom; for the majesty of its Presence; and for the Eminency, no less than Antiquity, of its AuthoriThe Clergies many obligations to gratifude. ty; Agreeable to that of Fortescue, cited by Sir Edward Coke in his Institutes, 1.4. c. 1. Si Antiquitatem species, est vetustissima; si Dignitatem, est bonoratissima; si Jurisdictionem, est capacissima.

Nor do We the Bishops (with all our Brethren of the Clergy) more congratulate our own Reception, to our pristine station, after sisteen years absence, than your LORDSHIPS safe Return, after twelve years Banishment, to the enjoyment of your native Right, and bereditary Honor, of sitting in Parliament, as Barons and Peers: And no less do we celebrate with joy the renewed priviledge of the free-born Commons of England, to sit and suffragate, in their honorable House, by their chosen Deputies, the Knights and Burgesses, after they had for many years been bassled with Tumults, broken by Factions, bassinadoed with Truncheons, and beaten with Swords; in order (sorsooth) to preserve the Liberty of the Subject, the Priviledges of Parliament, and the Reserved Policies.

viledges of Parliament, and the Reformed Religion.

Above all (for in that one, all your Honors, all our civil Freedoms and temporal Happinesses are included) we of the Clergy, beyond all men, have cause anew to solemnize this Day, with (Falix, fanstumque) a peculiar joy and jubile to Gods glory, the Churches peace, and the Kingdoms prosperity, the happy Return of his SACRED MAJESTY to his rightful Throne, as the Sun to his proper Orb or Sphere, after the dreadful Overthrow of our late Phaetons; Who, having fet this English World on fire, and quenched the other two British Kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland with their blood, ashes and ruines, had this onely honor for their Epitaph (Magnis excidere aufis) That they justly fell from most andacious adventures, arrogant usurpations, and impudent impieties; smitten, at length, as with the Conscience of their own enormious wickednesses, so with the Thunder and Lightning, the terror and consternation of that divine vengeance, which, when they least dreamed of, did wonderfully overtake them; after they had a long time flattered themselves in Providences; and, by the delusion of Successes, had blasphemed the most high, holy, and righteous God, as if he were such an one as themselves; a lover of perfidy, perjury, and hypocrifie; Which vengeance was also on the sudden executed upon them, as by the loyal Prayers and pious Impatiences of all his Majesties good Subjects, so chiefly by the

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honest Policies and prudent Conduct of one wise and valiant General, who (as Samson) caught those subtile Foxes, and tied them tail to tail; but without any other firebrands, than themselves; taking the crasty in their own devices, and pulling down the proud from their seats of scorn and Tyranny: (May his beroick name be written in the Book of Life, as it is in that of worldly Honor, with an indeleble Character; because he did not pervert to private ambition (as others had foolishly and falsly done) the rare opportunity of doing Actions of incomparable Loyalty to his Prince, and of Love to his Country.)

Those Scandals and Reproaches to all true Honor and Religion, those pests and shame to all good Government, being once gone with Judas to their own places, after they had filled the three Kingdoms with blood, barbarity, and confusion, and the measure of their iniquity up to the brim, by a wanton superfluity of folly and madness, wickedness and hypocrisie, at last this grand Theater of Wisdom and Honor (the Parliament of England) was lest free, for the joyful Reception of its ancient Inhabitants, King, Lords, and Commons, there to sit with Freedom and Honor; never again (we hope and pray)

to be divided, scattered, confounded and destroyed.

Whose Piety and Justice not satisfied with their own Return to this Throne of Majesty, this sanctuary of Religion, this seat of Honor, this Citadel of all legal and ingenuous Liberties, are pleased still to express a sense of solitude, until they had compleated (More majorum) after the ancient patern of English Parliaments, their honorable society with the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales; That so in this, as in all other instances of true Honor, they might not come short of the Piety and Prudence of their noble Ancestors; who thought, that a Parliament of England, without Bishops, was as a City without a Temple, or as a Temple without an Altar, or as an Altar without a Sacrifice; or as all these without a duly consecrated Priest; or as he and they too would be without the true Worship of the true God.

And thus have we lived to see, by merciful and miraculous Recolutions, a plenary Restauration of the Majesty, Honor, Piety, and Liberty of this so renowned Church and Kingdom; both in their grand Epitomes of Parliament and Convocation; also in their greater latitudes, or diffusions, to all Estates and degrees of Men, as to their just Concerns and Interests to which, in Law or Religion, in Prudence or Conscience, they can pretend; Which are all bound up in the Kings gracious, free, and royal Consent, ratifying the joynt counsels and humble desires of the Nobility, of the Clergy, and of the Commonalty, unanimously represented to him; as by the Lords Temporal and Commons, so by the Lords Spiritual or Bishops, now restored to their ancient Place and Honor in the Parliament of England. (May this signal Mercy of God never be forgotten by us; may this happy Union never be dissolved among us: may this great Blessing never be forseited by us.)

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An high honor indeed, yet, withal, a very heavy burden, put upon us Bishops; not onely, as to the great Service and publique Duty, which is on all hands expected from us; And for that great account, which will be required of us, according to the Talents, Advantages, and Opportunities given us, to ferve God, the King, and the Church: (to which nothing can sufficiently enable us, but the same Grace and Favor, both divine and humane, which hath thus prevented us :) But also, as to that energy, which must necessarily by this eminency be contracted, from all those evil men, who have evil eyes, and evil wills and evil hearts, not onely against Bishops and Episcopacy, but also against the Peace and Prosperity of this Kingdom, no less than against the pristine Renown and Flourishing of this Reformed Church of England; which was famous heretofore in all the Christian World abroad, and no less reverenced at home, by People, Peers, and fovereign Princes, while its Diocesan Bishops were dignified with this publique and Parliamentary honor; Which is not like that fad OTHER House, a musbroom or gourd of Yesterday, springing out of O. P. and withering with R. C. but it began with the first Originals of Parliaments; and for many hundred of years continued, without any violent interruption, until these late Antimonarchical and Antiepiscopal Chasms and Concussions, which shook Heaven and Earth; year and Hell it felf, to deftroy both Kings and Bifhops, the Kingdom and Church of ENGLAND.

In which horrid conflicts of Innovation, Schism, Rebellion, and Confusion, with our well reformed Church, our ancient

Laws,

Laws, our fetled Religion, and our excellent Government, the tail of the Dragon strove to cast down to the earth many Stars of the highest Spheres, the greatest magnitude, and divinest influence, in this Church and Kingdom: And among them the most reverend and learned Bishops of this Church, even one and all, at one sweeping Stroke; who (with their famous Predecessors) for many Centuries of years, had both fat in Parliaments, as Peers, and prefided in the Church as Prelates: that is, chief Fathers, Stewards, and Overfeers in Christs Family, or the Housbold of Faith; Principal Governors or Prefidents in Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction: Prime Members in all Synods and Convocations: The main Cisterns and Conduits of boly Orders: The grand Conservators of Ministerial Power and Ecclesiastical Authority; very ample and able Defenders (under God and the King) of Religion, as Christian and Reformed, in Truth and Faith, in Peace and Holiness, in good Government, decent Order, and legal Uniformity.

By which publique influences of their judicious Preaching, The vefulnes folid writing, fober living, grave counselling, and prudent governing (fet off with fuch eminent Honors, fair Revenues, and due Authority, as they were by the munificence of Princes legally wested in) the Bishops of ENGLAND have, by Gods bless. ing, been in all Ages (according to the analogy and capacity of Times) as the fairest, so the strongest Pillars in this Churches Fabrick: Like the goodly Cedar beams and coftly stones which were laid in Solomons Temple: like the fruitfulleft Figtrees, Vines and Olives, planted in the Garden of God; flourishing and bearing fruits that were pleafing to God and good men; until that wilde-fire came forth out of the thistles and brambles of the Wilderness, which sought to devour them root and branch,

and with them all things civil and facred.

Your valiant and noble Ancestors, not more honorable for their being Peers or Members in Parliament, than for their being generous Sons of the Church of England, Patrons of Learning and true Religion, These were ever so impatient to carry on, or conclude any publique Counfels or Determinations that were not sanguinary (Deo inconsulto) without first taking Counsel of God, by his Priests, Prophets, and Seers, (as David and the best Kings of Judah were wont to do, in all great con-

and Kingdome.

cerns,

thought nothing could be prudent, which was not pious; nor likely to be prosperous in the State, which did not correspond with the Church. They esteemed the Temple of fernsalem, and the Priests of the Lord, to be (as the Ark was, and the Bearers of it, in the midst of the Camp) not onely the center, but the sanctuary and glory of both Court, City, and Country: That, as the Body is without the Soul, so are publique Counsels and Transactions in Christian States and Kingdoms, without due regard to God, his Ministers, his Church, and true Re-

ligion.

With whose boly will, minde, and counsels, no men can, in any reason, be supposed to be better acquainted, or more fincerely conform to them, or more readily communicative of them, than grave and learned Divines; and among them those venerable Bishops and Fathers, to whom the Oracles of Cod, and Power Evangelical, are specially committed, as to Gods chief Embassadors, Christs eminent Deputies, the Clergies principal Trustees, and, in some fort, the whole Churches general Reprefentatives; whose learned Gifts and Endowments are presumed to be most matured by Age, subdued by Experience, sanctified by Grace, and intirely devoted to the Service of God, the Church, the King, and their Country; upon whose respective Favors they wholly depend: To the Glory of the one, and the Welfare of the other, they cannot, in prudence and conscience, be less faithfully and constantly engaged, than any other men: And in whose Interests (doubtless) they are much more to be believed, than any of those Democratick spirits, or Pragmatick Sticklers, among the Clergy or Laity; who being of less years, abilities, and experience, yea, and possibly less contented, are apter to be either covetoufly, or ambitiously, or enviously difcomposed; and so more subject to toss to and fro; to move from one fide to the other, as those weary men do, who lie on hard beds: Easily, as we have seen, revolting from Kings and Bishops to Presbyterian and Independent Projects, to popular and Plebeian Adherencies; yea, to Papal Arts and Ends: That by fuch Complacencies they may advance their own Estate or Reputation, though with the ruine of Monarchy and Episcopacy; which are the great Defensatives and Bulwarks against Sedition

and Faction, against Anarchy and Confusion.

How much the Tunnituary Mutinies of fome impetuous malecontents against Kings and Bishops have been to the detriment and dishonor both of this Church and Kingdom, the recent memory of your, and our late Troubles and Miseries will fufficiently tell your Lordships, and those other Gentlemen: As a just History of their Tragical Counfels and Tyrannical effects, will for ever warn your amazed and almost incredulous Posterity, when they shall see the different, yea, destructive Fortunes of our Laws and Religion, of our Kings, Lords, and Commons; of the fober Clergy, & all degrees of honest men in these three Kingdoms. under an affected Novelty and Parity of Usurping Presbyters, with fome prefumptuous People, (whose dominion in Church or State, neither your Lordships, nor your Forefathers, ever knew in ENGLAND, nor can ever bear) compared with that Paternal Government of learned, godly, and venerable Bisbops, counfelled and affifted by their reverend Brethren of the Clergy; in a way and form of Ecclefiaftical Government, now happily restored by his Majesty; as most conform to the Catholick Church; ever approved by our Parliaments, established by all our ancient Laws, and duly subordinate to our Kings, as Sovereign Lords; who are owned by us Bishops, and all the Orthodox Clergy of ENGLAND, to be, under God, the onely fupreme Dispensers of all Juridical or Executive Power in Church and State: No way subject either to the Papal Triple Crown, or to the hundred Eyes of any Presbyterian Class, nor yet to the hundred Hands of any Independent Junto.

By the Christian Care and Courage, Piety and Charity of which Bishops (next after, and ever since the Apostles and Apostolique men) Christianity it self was first planted in Britany, as in all other Countries; when the Crown of King Lucius, above 1500. years ago (first of any King in all the World) did wear the Cross, as the noblest Gem and highest Ornament of

his Royal Diadem.

Accordingly we read of our British Bishops, present at ancient Councils; as that of Arles in France, where Restitutus Bishop of London, and Eboracus Bishop of Tork sate: So in the Council of Arminium, about the year 350. as Sulpicius Severus and others tell us.

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By a like Succession of boly Bishops, and their subordinate Clergy, was Christian Religion, and its orderly Ministry, preferved in Wales, after many barbarous Invasions and Persecutions had almost desolated those first planted Churches of our Britany; as venerable Bede and Guildas the wise tell us. By godly Bishops were the Saxons and Angles themselves at length converted, both Kings and Subjects, to that Christian Faith, which, as Sanl, they formerly persecuted, and made such havock of.

By grave Bishops, as good Physitians, was Christian Religion in its Fundamentals of Faith and good Manners kept alive, to some degree of saving health and holy Order, amidst the many distempers, corruptions, and deformities of those dark times, which went before, and followed after the Norman Conquest, by reason of the Roman Superstructures, Usurpations, and Apostacies.

By excellent Bishops were the Decays of this Church, and Deformity of Religion (now above one hundred years past) duly repaired, and orderly reformed, from those Romish Dregs of Superstition, which had spread upon the face of these Western Churches, and sowred the Sancity, as well as sullied the Serenity of Christian purity and simplicity, both in Faith and Manners.

By worthy Bishops was our English Liturgy fitly composed, our Bibles well translated, our Reformation soberly compleated, our Religion by Law and due Authority peaceably established; yea, and at last, all was sealed and confirmed by many of those godly Bishops bonds and banishments, by their Bloods and Martyrdoms.

By our English Bishops, how many rare Books have been written in all kinds of good Learning, and especially in Divinity, Dogmatical, Polemical, and Practical? How hath the Orthodox Faith of the Reformed Church of England (yea, of the true Catholick Church) been, by our admirable Bishops, and other Episcopal Divines, valiantly maintained, against all kinds of Heretical Novelties, and Schismatical Machinations, both forreign and domestick? They have neither feared Rome, nor flattered Geneva, nor courted Amsterdam; securing this Church, at once, against all Papal Policies, Disciplinarian Devices, and Popular Impostures.

How many great and good Works of pious Munificence, of durable Hospitality, and useful Charity to Colledges, Cathedrals, and other Churches, to Free-Schools, to Hospitals, and Alms-Houses, have by our English Bishops been founded at their own Charges, and many more by their grave Counsels, and good Examples? as our English Histories fully inform us.

By some of our learned Bishops (as Anselm, Bradwardine, and others) the Glory of Gods Grace was notably maintained against the Pelagian pride and presumption: So was the Liberty of this Church and Kingdom by the great head, and greater heart, of Robert Bishop of Lincoln, and others, against the Pa-

pal Arrogancy.

By the loyal and resolute Bishop of Carlile was the Sovereignty and Life of Richard the second, King of England, in open Parliament vindicated by Scripture, Law, and Reason, against the potent Usurpation of Henry the fourth. By a wise Bishop of Ely was that Counsel first given, which united the two Roses, and composed our long Civil Wars. Lastly, by a worthy Bishop was that foundation of Union laid in a Marriage with a Daughter of Henry the seventh, which in time brought both Kingdoms of England and Scotland under one Scepter and

Monarch, as they are at this day.

I do not mention these (few of many) instances of worthy and most deserving Bishops of the Church of ENGLAND (for I omit Cranmer, Hooper, Ridley, Latimer, Matthews, Whitguift, Bancroft, Tewel, Bilson, Andrews, King, both the Abbots, Davenant, White, Morton, Babington, Carlton, Hall, and others) nor yet do I reckon up the many late great Sufferers, with much Christian patience, courage, and constancy (some of whom remain to this day) I fay, I do not so mention those former (as I might with a particular emphasis to each) nor yet these later Bishops, as if I here meant to plead the merits of Bishops or Episcopacy, either before God or Man; I know the best Bishops were senfible, that they did but their Duty to God, their Kings, this Church, and their Country (of whom, as of Parents, none can merit, few requite them; ) Nor isit for me to blazon their welknown worth by any pomp of words, when their greatest worth consisted in their modesty and humility; as their greatest meris in their thinking they had none, though their Works do at once praise

braife them in the gates, and follow them to Glory.

Onely thus far I have, with equal truth and modesty (yea, and without any offence, I hope ) touched upon the wel-known Deferts of some of our English Bishops; In the first place, to instific this Honor and Favor, which his gracious Majesty, by the Advice of the House of Peers, and the generous Piety of the House of Commons, hath now done to us Biftops; and in US, to all the Clergy; and in them, to this whole Church; and in this, to all Christendom; and in that, to all the World: After the famous Examples of the first Christian Emperors and Christian Senators of Rome, who assumed the chief Bisbops of Churches in the Roman World, into the Order and Honor of the Senators or Nobles of the Empire, called Patricits (whence Saint Patrick, Primate of IRELAND, had his name, even from that Honor; as the most learned Lord Primate Uffber observes in his Antiquitates Hibernica;) That all men might fee, what efteem and love they then had for the Christian Religion; as, of all Religious, the best, and most deferving of Mankinde: Alfo, what regard they had for the prime Preachers and Professors of it; Among whom, none were thought more worthy of double bonor, than those that ruled well, and labored also in the Word and Dostrine; as all true Bishops ought to do, yea, all of them have so done, and ever will, as God enables them: There being nothing so desirable in the Office of a Bishop, as the goodness of the Work; which seeks not our own things, but the things of Jesus Christ, and the publique Welfare of the Church, over which God doth fet them; that they may at once fave their own Souls, and the Souls of them that hear them.

Antepiscopal projects injurious to God and the Church Furthermore, my design, in this brief Commemoration of excellent and deserving Bishops in the Church of England, is, to make it appear to his Majesty, to your Honors, and to all the English World (if there needed further demonstrations than our late Miseries) How partial, how oppressive, how destructive to all good Learning, and generous Piety, in Church-men especially (many of whom, in former times, were Sons of noble and illustrious Families;) How injurious also to God and Man, to Church and State, to Kings and Subjects, to true Religion and sober Reformation, those Popular Projects are, have been, and

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ever will be; which, with tumultuating Partiality, Plebeian Sordidness, and Mechanick Importunity, shall seek to deprive the publique Wisdom and Counsels of this Nation, of the light and influence of those greater Stars, or the guidance and defence of those good Angels, such as our English Bishops have been, and ever ought to be, and, I hope, ever will be: Whose fatal Thrusting, by head and shoulders, out of the House of Peers, and more, out of the House of God, this Church, was followed with such Stygian Darkness, Hellish Horror, and barbarous Confusion, as cast out both Commons, Lords, and Kings, from their Places, Seats and Thrones; supplying their and the Bishops places with such Associates in the House of Lords, as were worse

than any folitude.

For, in flead of Kingly Majesty fitting on the Throne, attended with ancient and honorable Peers, Lords Spiritual and Temporal, they brought into the Capitol, or facred Senate of this British Empire, many, that were not the Sons of noble blood, nor yet men of noble Education, or liberal Endowments; but I ms and Ohims , Vultures and Harpies , Satyres and unclean Beasts ; who, how ever fo impudently wicked, as to be ashamed of no fin (no not of Sacriledge, Perjury, Rebellion, and Regicide) yet were infinitely discountenanced, and blusbed to see themfelves in that august, bigh, and bonorable place; just as Owls and Bats got into an Eagles nest; some of them being such pieces of mean Birth, of mechanick Breeding, and of monftrous Infolency, as your felves and your forefathers might, without any unjust brow, have disdained (as 70b speaks) to have set them with the Dogs of your Flocks: So that the bringing in of Bisloops again into your House of Parliament, is, as it were, a new Consecrating of it, after it had been so lewdly polluted, and borridly profaned, by those Abaddons and Apollyons.

This Mercy of God, this Favor of his Majesty, this Nobleness of the Peers, and this Generosity of the House of Commons, to the Bishops of England, yea, to this Church and State, is the more welcom, remarkable, and miraculous, because they come as a glorious Light after a most dismal Darkness; as the great Calm followed the Storm that Christ rebuked; as a fair Port, or firm Land, after much tossing, tempest, and shipwrack; as a gracious Rain after long Drought; as the shadow of a great Rock.

The featonable nu of the fauo ur to the clergy. Rock in a weary Land: This Honor, after Debalement, is as King Pharach's Preferments bestowed on Joseph, or Evil-Merodack's lifting up the Head of Jobojakin, after the squallor of their Prisons: As the fair Robes, which the Angel commanded should be put upon Joshus the High-Priest, after his filthy garments were taken off; Or as King Nobuchadnewar advancing Daniel from the Lions Den, and the other three Confessor, from the fery Furnace, to be Governors of Provinces.

For, although all Estates and Degrees of worthy Men have suffered much in our late Tumults and Tragedies, yet none more than the loyal and conformable Clergy; and among them the rewerend Bishops most of allibeing stripped at once of their Estates and Honors, of all supports and encouragements (except those of a good Cause, and a good Conscience:) These, as the highest branches of stately Trees, when felled; or as the tops of lofty Towers, when overthrown (lapfu graviore eadunt) not only fall first themselves to the ground, but with the greater stroke and bruile to others: whole sufferings were their greatest afflictions. Your Lordships, and the other Gentlemen, know too well, that the Exclusion of the Bisbops, or the State Ecclesiaftical, (if I may, in respect of their peculiar Function, their relation to, and representation of the whole Clergy, as chief Fathers in the Church, fo ftile them filo weteri, as Sir Edward Coke and other great Lawyers do, without the offence of any Presbyterian Critichs:) The Exclusion, I lay, of them from all Parliamentary, yea, and all Synodical Councels, was not onely their utter undoing; but the first sad Presage or direful Owen of those after-subversions and confusions, which made havock of all those ancient Laws and Constitutions, by which no less the Coroners of our Nobility, and the Crowns of our Kings, than the Mittres of our Bishops, were setled.

This gop once made by Tumultuating Importunities, Popular Threatnings, and Petitionary Terrors, much God knows against the Choice and Genius of his late Majesty of blessed memory, no less than against the sense of the wisest and soberest, the most and best Persons of both Houses, and in the whole Kingdom. Good God! what Iliades of Miseries, what Storms of Violence, what Deluges of Mischief, what Oceans of Confusion, followed in Church and State? The Tongues and Pens of some po-

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pular Ministers, who were wantonly wiched and zealously ernel. being once let loofe against their Church Governors the Bishops, how were all things foon let on fire, even with the fire of Hell? which burned to the very foundations of Church and Kingdom; being like Tophet, or those everlasting burnings, which nothing but a miraculous showre of divine Mercy could thus

allay, or quench.

As no man did, faid, wrote, and suffered more in the behalf of Bishops and this Church, than the best of Kings; or with more Christian, Heroick, and Martyrly Courage: So (next that Royal Martyr) were these godly Confessors, the Bishops, and other worthy Clergy-men, who a long time stood in the breach. till there was no remedy; but Sin and Judgement brake in upon them, and all Estates as a mighty Torrent; In which many of them loft more then all they had: for the contagion of their calamities reached even to their Children, Friends, and Acquaintance; the envy and fury of their Enemies feeking to exhaust all their Relations, lest there should be any to relieve

them with any thing but empty-handed pity.

I knew some Bishops, and those of the first three (whom I The former Sufcannot mention without Honor, nor remember their Enemies Cruelty without Horror) who were in their old age reduced to live (in great part) as the Clergy did in Primitive Persecutions (ex Donis & Oblationibus) by Alms and charitable Contributions: So did the incomparable Lord Primate of Armogh, Bishop Uffher, and the most accomplished Bishop Browning: Nor was the excellently learned and very aged Bishop of Durham (Dofor Morton) far from being an Object of meer Charity: I am fure, equal shame and grief (mixed with just indignation) affects me, when I read, expressed in his own words, the churlish, Cainifb, and contemptuous Carriage of some men to the late venerable Bishop of Nomoich, Dodor Hall; whose admired eloquence and meckness was capable, like Orphene his Harp, to have charmed all wilde Beafts, except (bipedes Lupos) two-legged Wolves. I need not add to this Catalogue the acurate Doctor Prideaux, late Bishop of Worcester (verus librorum belluo) who having first, by indefatigable studies, digested his excellent Library into his Minde, was after forced again to devour all his Books with his Teeth; turning them, by a miraculous Faith and Patience,

ferings of Bpps very great and undeferred. Patience, into Bread for himself and his Children, to whom he left no Legacy, but pious Poverty, Gods Bleffing, and a Fathers

Prayers, as appears in his last Will and Testament.

Blessed God! Who will not learn, yea, covet to want, as well as to abound, from these great Examples? which are capable to render Indigence it self venerable, Poverty desirable, and Affliction lovely? Since God never takes the good things of this World from so good men, but as an indulgent Father he intends to give them better; Physick for a time, in stead of Food; as he did to Job: at last he repairs them with Pearls for Pebbles, and with eternal Treasures for temporary trash.

How justly these Afflictions befel very worthy Bishops, and other excellent Ministers, then flourishing to a great number in the Church of England, as from the Hand of God, their own Humility and Charity, their Patience and Silence commands me, neither to doubt nor dispute: It besits us all, to give glory to God, to take shame to our selves, to say, it is of the Lords mercy that we are not utterly consumed, that there is yet a

Remnant that hath escaped.

But how unjustly, as to the Hand of Man, all these burdens of disgrace and indigence were cast upon such venerable Perfons in their old age and infirmity, I leave to the fober and equanimous World to judge; when much evil was, for many years, inflicted upon them all, and no malicious evil of fact was ever proved against one of ten of them: They were all condemned, but never tried; deprived of their Ecclefiaftical Rights in Law, but not according to any known Law of God or Man: Their great offence was, that they did not think themselves wifer than the Laws of the Land, and Canons of the Church; That they would not divide what God had joined together, Religion and Loyalty, to fear End, and boner the King; That they chose suffering rather than sinning; That they were not willing to have themselves, with all the Clergy and the Gentry, the Nobility and the Majesty of the Kings of Eng-LAND, forced to truckle under the Iron Bedstead of Presbytery; or to tremble under the Wooden Ferula of Ruling Lay-Elders, either Dependents or Independents; whose insolency was more intolerable, than that of an bandmaid which was become beir

to ber Mistriff : The unpardonable fin of those Reverend Fathers was, that they chose rather to obey God and the King, according to known Laws, than to flatter or humor any Popular Faction, how potent or prevalent foever; still esteeming true piety and virtue, in the midft of adverfity, to be more amiable, than the most prosperous Impiety, or triumphant Hypocrifie : As the three imocent persons were less hurt by the Fire, than those who cast them into the Furnace; these were con-

fumed, the other not finged.

As no doubt those great Sufferers, the Bishops of this Church, willingly forgave their Perfecutors, and committed their Caufe. to Gods Pleading, having no other care but this, not to fuffer as evil doers, or as busic bodies, or as perturbers of Church or State : So they now greatly rejoyce in their past afflictions; not onely for the good which they and others may have gained by them, and for the gracious end which the Load hath (as we hope) now put to them; but also for those great and glorious Advantages, which their former, many, long, and fore calamities do now give, to the present conspicuity of his Majesties goodness, to the splendor of your Lordships noble favors, and to the generofity of the House of Commons: Thus, by a most magnificent and illustrious Opportunity, to express His Munificence and Your Kindness to the dejected Bishops, to the oppressed Clergy, and to the almost desolated Church of England, suitable to, and in some respect far exceeding, the pristine Examples of his Majesties Royal, your Lordships and other Gentlemens loyal and religious Ancestors; who were so far from casting the Bisbops, or chief Pilots of the Church, over-board, that they never thought themselves fafer from sbipwrack, than when they were embarqued in the same Ship with Saint Paul and his pious Companions.

Your Lordships and the other worthy Gentlemen well know firms in (as I touched) that Bishops in England have ever been contem- Parlaments porary with Parliaments time out of minde, as they have been for many hun: in all Christian Empires and Kingdoms, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, and others, present and affistant in all their Diets and National Conventions: So that our former Kings (according to their Coronation Oaths) and Parliaments (according to Law) did constantly indeed preserve Bi-

and years .

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shops in those ancient places and priviledges, Immunities and Honors, where they found them: But You, the present Lords and Commons (concurrent with his Majesties Goodness) have the fingular Glory and Happiness to restore them to those ancient Dignities, which they never forfeited, and so were never before deprived of; till their legal and deserved Honor was become their Sin and Crime; till their good Manors made them guilty; and their Revenues were counted their Delinquency : lafely, till their having of Ecclefiaftical Jurisdiction was ground enough to devest them of all Authority, and the Church of all Order and Government. It is the fingular Honor of this compleat Parliament, which sits, as it began, with all that fulness of Authority and Liberty (which is the life and foul, the crown and glory of fuch august Assemblies ) to repair those breaches which were made by the free Votes (as it feems) of but a few Lords and Commons, compared to the integral numbers of either House; and that in very tumultuating, broken, and boisterous Times: whose imperious and impetuous Fury would not be satiated or stayed, till they had destroyed in new ways of Judicature (without any former president or future parallel, we hope) first a prime Counfellor of State, next the chief Bishop of this Church, and lastly the best of Kings in the World : So fatal and unhappy it is for men, either to neglect Gods ends, or to wary from his means, to use the Devils engines for Gods edifice; doing real evil, that imaginary good may come thereby.

Indeed, the bleffed God hath in the midst of his Judgements remembred Mercy: HE, HE, hath commanded the Whales, which had devoured our Jonah's (the Bishops, and other dignified Clergy of England, with all their Cathedral Churches, Honors, and Revenues) to cast them up again upon dry Land: HE, HE, hath sent his good Angels, even the King, and his saithful Forerunner (who are in this respect as Angels or Messengers of God) to stop those Lions mouths, who thought they had us all alive between their Teeth; breaking our bones, that they might

more securely eat our flesh.

He, be, hath stirred up the Heart of our gracious Sovereign, with this loyal Parliament (as he did the Hearts of Cyrus and Darius, Kings of the East) to turn the Captivity of the Church, of the Clergy, and of the Bishops of England; to make our lat-

ter end better than our beginning, no less for inward Graces (which we hope and pray) than for outward Mercies; as he

did to holy and patient Job.

Indeed the Mercy of God is so miraculous, and the Favor of The mercy of: King and Parliament is so remarkable to us, That many of those God , and fautor ambiguous friends to the Church of England, to Bistops, and to Episcopacy, who formerly stood, as Jobs miserable Comforters, afar off, amazed to see, that (amidst Christians, and Protestants, and zealous Pretenders to Reformation) fuch eminent Learning, such powerful Eloquence, such venerable Years, such admirable Piety, such oracular Prudence, such splendid Virtues, such useful Abilities, and such deserved Honors, as were to be seen in the late Learned and Reformed Bishops and Clergy of ENG-LAND, should be forced to embrace the Dunghil, to be trampled upon, terrified, scorned, and cast out, as the off-scouring of all things, by men some of them viler than the earth; who certainly would not have used Christ and his Apostles much better, had they appeared among them, fuch as indeed they were, Bishops or chief Pastors and Shepherds of the Churches: Even those dubious Spectators of the late Trials and ernel Mockings, put upon the Bishops and Clergy of ENGLAND, do now, many of them, turn their Amazement of Horror to an Extafie and Jubile of Joy; while they see what a Wonderful Change God hath made, commanding dry bones to live, giving beauty for asbes, and the oyl of gladness for the garment of Heavines; rebuking at once the Raging of the Sea, and the madness of the People; which nothing but Omnipotent Goodness can tame, or fet bounds unto, as he hath now done among us.

Many of those wary Christians, and Superpolitick Professors, who heretofore were afraid, left, by their compatitionate and kinde Aspect, they should adopt the unjust Calamities of godly Bishops, and other Worthy Church-men; These (now) begin to look ferenely, and without fainting, on the Episcopal Dignity; they speak reverently of, and kindly to, the venerable Bishops, and the other industrious Episcopal Clergy; They behave themselves with filial Respects to their Mother the Church of ENGLAND, speaking comfortably to her, and telling her, That her Warfare is accomplished; affuring us Bishops, and all other Worthy Ministers of the Church, That our Troubles are

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finisbed, if our Hearts be refined, our Lusts mortified, our Pasfions conquered, and our Lives amended; That the former Terrors, Afflictions, and fad Desolations, shall be requited with double Honor, if we all unanimously return with double Diligence to do our Duties to God and Man; That those vaft Ruines, which Schism, Sacriledge, Rebellion, and other crying fins have made, shall be abundantly repaired, by the luftice, Piety, and Munificence of the King, the Parliament, and People of ENGLAND; who have lived to fee all the Virtars and Masks of Angels of Light, now quite taken off from the Faces of those Satans; who, under the clamors of violent Non-conformity, and under the colours of illegal, unreasonable, and deforming Reformations, are found the exeatest Adversaries to Law and Justice, to true Reason and sober Religion, to necessary Order and good Government, which are the folid Foundations and onely Pillars of publique Peace, of fober and lafting Reformation.

God himself (I say) hath at last pleaded, by the seasonable Intervention of the King and Parliament, the Cause of this Church, against all its cruel Calumniators and causses Adversaries, whose late sacrilegious Depredations, dreadful Oppressions, and endless Vastations, sprang first from the root of scrupulous, or sullen, or scandalous Non-conformity to the Laws: At length they all nestled themselves under the popular Shadow, or in the spreading Branches of an Anti-episcopal, novel, illegal and Headless Presbytery: At last they brought forth those bitter fruits and source Grapes, which set all our teeth on edge, by the Anarchy and Consusion, the Waste and Ruine, of this

Church and Kingdom.

This Royal Munificence and Favor of his present Majesty is, by the former Insolencies and Calamities that befel this Church and Clergy, as by so many black foils and dark shadows, the more set off, to be (as indeed it is) so great, so unwonted, so wonderful, so kingly, so christian, so divine, so proportionable (in this point) for gratitude and munificence, to Gods extraordinary Providences, oft preserving, and at last restoring his Majesty to his Kingdoms; That no instance in any Age or History can parallel it, nor can any thing be said worthy of it, but this: It is an act of magnificent Piety, worthy of such a King

and the Son of such a Father; The Father chose to lose all his Crowns, Estate, and Life, rather than rob God and the Church: The Son, when God had reftored all to him, as to our lawful Cefar, takes care to restore all to God that is his and his Churches.

Give me leave to take a more leasurely and exact view of his Majesties Bounty and Justice to the Church and Clergy of ENGLAND; For its Dimensions, like those of the Pyramids and Coloffes (which were among the Wonders of the World)

merit more than a transient Aspect.

When his Majesties own Royal Estate, by long Usurpation His Majesties and Banishment, had been wholly detained from him, and much vigarelleld Mu: exhausted; when he was now under the necessity of many and nificence to the great Expences, publique and private, for the Payment of his Begs and clergy Royal Navy, and for the Disbanding of his Armies (now His, by a most happy Revolt, and loyal Apostacy;) When He had Power, as He pleased, to recruit his Estate, and to restore the Majesty of his Kingdoms; When not more his own, than his Friends Exigencies pressed him (as sharp hunger doth mighty Eagles, or Lions, to fall upon any prey that comes next to hand;) When there wanted not some back Friends to the Church of ENGLAND, who wrapping up Sacriledge (like Goliab's Sword in the linen cloth ) in the foft covering and shew of Loyalty, were ready enough to make a Royal Present to his Majesty of John Baptists Head in a Silver Charger, perswading him to fill his Exchequer by robbing the Church.

When his Martyr'd Father and Family, his own Person and the Crown of ENGLAND, had fuffered fo much, upon no account more, than that of their Christian Piety and Justice, Courage and Constancy, to defend, as nursing Fathers, the Church and Clergy of ENGLAND, in their just Rights, Endowments and Enjoyments: When there was indeed fuch a grateful Compensation due to his Majesty and the Crown of ENGLAND, as was almost capable to Christen even Sacriledge it self, and to wash, to some degree of Whiteness, that Borborites, or Blackmore, about which some have spent so much labor in vain.

Yet then, even then, after so many merits of the Royal Family, both active and passive, toward the Church and Clergy of ENGLAND, amidst such streights and exigents of his Person,

of England.

Family,

Family, Relations, Crowns and Kingdoms; How hath his Majesty, by a most Princely Piety, abhorred to make necessity any plea or excuse for Sacriledge? He had rather still bunger (with David and his Men) than take the Shew-bread of Gods House, without the Priests consent and free gift: He chose rather still to want, than to be supplied out of Gods Exchequer, or the Churches Treasury, by any sacrilegious Rapine, or other fine Projects of the Devil; which more than once did offer to his Majesty a Sacrifice out of their Rapine, and a burnt-offering out of their Church-Robbery, even a Present of five bundred thou-Sand Pounds, to confirm the late illegal Sales of Church Lands for ninety nine Years; and yet (that you may see what good Bargains they had) the Purchasers mean while to pay the old Kents to the Bisbops and Clergy: But his Majesty abhorred to tafte of any fruit which tame from so evil, bitter, and accursed a root as Sacriledge.

Thus, thus, hath his Majesty, of his own pious and Princely Disposition (conform to his Fathers Christian Resolution, and encouraged by your Lordships and other noble Persons high Comprobation of his so just and holy Restitutions to God and the Church) kept his Person and Conscience, his Name and Family, his Crown and Kingdom, unspotted from this great offence, from this giantly and impudent sin of Sacriledge, which at once fights against God and Man; against the Charity of the dead, and the Equity of the living; robbing God and Man, while it pretends to reform Religion; just as those Cheats, who pick Mens Pockets, or cut Mens Purses, while they smile in their

Faces.

To the Wonder of the Christian World, and to his Majeflies eternal Honor (as a Son worthy, in this glory, of such a glorious Father) do we owe the plenary Restitution, sull Collation, and free Fruition of the Churches Dignities, Honors, and Revenues, which are seldom retrograde, when once alienated by any way from the Church, (Vestigia nulla retrorsum:) It is a rare sight to see Restitution made, but as welcom certainly to God, good Angels, and good Men, as the Return of a true Penitent, such as Zachens, whose Repentance was evidenced by his Restitution of what he had unjustly gotten.

To his Royal Bounty (next under God) we Bishops are ob-

liged

liged for our Spiritualties and Temporalties; That we are, at the Honorable Motion and Defire of the Honfes of Parliament, admitted again to put on the Robes of Bifbops ancient Honors; and enabled to fit (when his Majesty pleaseth to summon us) in that place, which is the Palace of Wisdom, the Source and Center of all our Laws and Civil Justice: That we may there appear among your Lordships, not pilled and stripped of our Churches remaining Patrimonies; not confined to arbitrary Pensions and uncertain Stipends; which Eleemosynary Dependances are weak and narrow foundations of Episcopal Honor, yea, and of any Ministerial Dignity or Authority; (nothing being more uncomely and inconfiftent, than teaching and begging, than craving and reproving; as the Cynick Philosophers were wont to make themselves ridiculously severe, and supercilious Beggars.) But we are reftored (in solidum & ex asse) to the full and free Possession of the Churches ancient Patrimony, and Inheritance, which is Gods Portion: And this in a way fo far from any Simonaical Compact, that the very thought of fo fordid a way of Merchandizing, I am confident, never prefumed to knock at the Door of his Majesties Royal Brest or Heart.

Thus, thus, hath our great and gracious King (as those famous Eastern Emperors) not onely commanded to rebuild the Temple of the Lord, but to reftore the Veffels, and what else belonged to the Sanchary; Thus hath our David redeemed out of the jaw of the Lyon and paw of the Bear that Kid and Lamb which they had ravished from Christs Fold, from this Church, yea, from Christ himself, the great Bishop and Shepherd of our Souls; to whom we owe our felves and all that we have; to whose Service and Honour no grateful Confectations and pious Retributions can be too much, or can feem so to any men, but to Judasses, covetous traitors, and ingrateful wretches. Doubtless so great a justice and so generous a charity cannot go unrewarded of God, as it will be eternally admired by all good men and true Christians: The shewing so great mercy to the poor Church and Clergy of ENGLAND, which is indeed done to Christ, will be a means to cover many infirmities, and to lengthen (we hope and pray) the Tranquility of the King and his Kingdomes: Nor can any loyal Subjects let that King want what is necessary for the publick Peace, and comely for his Majesty,

who hath so large an heart and so liberal hand toward God and his Church.

We have (Right Honourable and Worthy Senators) nothing fo much to say in this Essay of Gratitude to God, to the Kings Majesty, and to Your Selves, as to be abruptly silent, and to fland still a while filled with admiration and aftonishment: What King or Emperour fince Constantine the Great, and Charles the Great (I mean the last, who laid down his Life for the Liberties of his Church and Kingdoms) ever did the like act of Honour, Piety, Charity, Justice, and Munificence to the Bishops, to the Clergie, to the whole Church, and (if I may so say) to God himself! to whom nothing can be given but of his own Manificence; as David modestly and truely expresseth his and the Princes liberality to the Temple. Thus to redeem the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and whole Nation, from that ugly fin and shame of Sacriledge, wherewith some cruel and covetous men, by their violent illegal and unreasonable courses, had sought to engage, yea, and for ever to danne (as much as in them lay) you and your posterity: Other Kings and Princes of this Renowned Kingdome, as also many pions Lords and Gentlemen, have confecrated many things to God and his Church; but his present Majesty hath at once restored all; thereby shewing himfelf to be both Charles le bon, & le grand; A great and good Christian King.

If I; or We (for I still presume to set forth the grateful and similary sense of my Reverend Fathers and Bretbren the Arch-bishops, Bishops, and other Worthy Clergy-men) if, I say, We may with your patience speak any more, or indeed were able to say any thing suitable to this so rare, so religious, and so transcendent a subject, his Majesties free and speedy restoring to the Bishops and other Church-men their ancient Honours, Dignities, and Revenues, by your Lordships advice and assent, with the Honourable House of Commons, It must be in the words of the Psalmist, Quid retribnemus Domino? Yea, Dominis? What shall We, the Bishops and Clergy of England, return to the Lord our God; and to our Lord the King; and to your Lordships, and to the Gentry of England, or the House of the

Commons now affembled in Parliament?

Give me leave to tell your Lordships, and those other Gentlemen, tlemen, not what we would fay, but what we would do; I am fure we should do, yea, and we refolve to do, if we may be affifted with Gods graces, and favoured with your Christian

1. First, As to God, We do wholly devote our selves, and all The thankful the advantages we have by his renewed mercies, to advance his resolutions of Glory, and the Honour of our Bleffed Saviour, in the faithful the Bus and : discharge of our duties to the Service of this Church, by Clergic. preaching, praying, writing, living, and governing (our felves we mean, no less than others) so as becomes Primitive and 1. To God. Apostolick Bishops; so as is on all hands highly deserved of us, and justly expected from us, according to our places and abilitics.

As it will be eafier for us at the great day of account to have wanted these bonourable Priviledges than to have abused them; fo we had much rather not enjoy them at all, than not have hearts to use them aright, as prime Professors and Patterns of Christianity; that is, Followers of Jesus Christ and his blessed Apostles, in all Piety, Prudence, Sanctity, Charity, Sincerity. argued some greatness of mind in some of our Bishops, for these many years to have lived contentedly without these temporal and fecular advantages, not to have funk and desponded under so long and importune adverfities; but it will be more of Christian Magnanimity to enjoy them wisely and worthily, to overcome the temptation of prosperity, to use them not to pride and luxury, but to humble and holy industry; to discreet hospitality, to cheerful charity; to the good of the Church, and to Gods glory; who hath promised to bonour those that bonour him, and to adde all these things to those that first seek his Kingdome and the righteousness thereof: Doubtless nothing will be wanting to us, if we be not wanting to God, his Church, our selves and our Brethren of the Clergy, who are fober men, void of depraved opinions, and debauched practices.

Secondly, In reference to his gracious Majesty our resoluti- 2. To the Kings ons are, That none of his Subjects shall more imitate, and (if your Lordships give us leave) cheerfully emulate your and their Loyalty, Love and Fidelity to his Majesties safety, peace, and happiness temporal and eternal, than we bis Bishops, who of all

Majestic.

men may least be traytors to his Honour, Conscience, or Soul; who having dealt so bountifully with us, cannot but expect from us those bonest and faithful things which are most worthy of his Munificence and our Integrity; So as may most conduce to his Majesties welfare and the publick peace. The first we should basely betray, together with our own Souls, if we should cease daily to pray for his Majesties happiness; if we should fail to set forth the whole truth of God to him and his Subjects; Lastly, if we should serve, south, or silently slatter any known sin in our selves, or any others whatsoever; and least of all in those, whose sins must needs be as most conspicuous and exemplary,

fo most contagious and dangerous.

The second (of publick peace) we shall best serve and secure by well and wifely ordering (as Spiritual Captains and Colonels of the Ecclesiastical Militia) that Army of Ministers, or great company of Preachers in England and Wales, which cannot be less then ten thousand men effective; whose number is great, and their influence with their activity much greater, being mustred and in spiritual armes at least once every week; where getting upon the higher ground, and being as in Christs stead, they cannot but have a very great stroke on mens (and more on womens )ears, hearts, and purses: These had need be well disciplined and governed under Christ, and his Majesty, according to Gods Word, the Laws of this Kingdom, and the Constitutions of this Church; which must be their and all our rules, by which they and we must serve God and the King; as with truth and holiness, so with decency, order, and uniformity: Neither excentrick nor erratick from our proper Spheres, nor yet defective or deformed in them: The managing of which great Concern being by his Majesty and the Laws chiefly committed to us Bishops, it will be most our fin and shame to be wanting in our duty; If any man blame us for doing what is lawful and just, yea necessary for the publick peace, they must withal blame the Laws, and by a most egregious folly think themselves wifer than the publick wisdom, the Laws and Laws-makers; in which their own confent is included, and from which no man may lightly be a Renegado.

3.19 To the Thirdly, As to your Nobleness, no men shall more study House of Peers. your Lordships true bonour and eternal happiness, the only sufficient

sufficient requital of your meritorious love and favour to us; who have accepted, yea restored us Bishops to be Partakers of your honour, Auditors of your wisdom, and Spectators of your noblest Conversation, in that place where every one studies to put on the best appearance; We and our Successors must for ever be faithful Counsellors, Friends and Servants to your Lordships and your Noble Posterity; who possibly will bear from our age, place and quality, with greater patience, civility, and acceptance, than from other Ministers, those discreet monitions, seasonable intimations, and whossome counsels, which may be sometimes most necessary for you and them: It will always best become us rather to offend you by telling you the truth in a decent manner, than to betray you to those sinful infirmities or passions which are your greatest enemies, next to your staterers.

No men thall be more ashamed than we, to see our selves sit in Parliament (that is, in the Congregation of Princes, or mortal Gods) if we should not behave our selves in all respects answerable to your Illustrious Society, and to your great merits towards us: As we are below the Objects of your Lordships Envy, so we will fludy to be above (that is, not to deferve, and fo not to fear) your anger; Nor shall you either love victue, or your own fouls, or your God and Saviour, if you either hate or despife us, who intend (by Gods help) to perfect that in our felves and all others (as far as our good counsel, example, and lawful authority will extend) which fome men have fo long, fo lowdly, and so in vain pretended to in point of true Reformation both private and publick; Not in fine-fancies, superficial formalities, and popular vaporings, but in folidly great, and really good astions, in which the power of godliness doth consist; being offended at no mens finful deformities and defects, either personal or political, more than our own: What is wanting in any of us as to high blood and extraction, as to Civil Grandeur and Estate, shall (by Gods help) be made up in that modest wisdom, sober learning, hearty loyalty, and unfeigned Religion, which may most counterpoise your other accomplishments, by which we confels your Lordships much overweigh us: Indeed nothing can buoy up Episcopacy, or recover the true honour of the Church of ENGLAND to a fixation, so much as the primitive great and good examples of Bishops and the Episcopal Clergy; as the excellently

cellently Learned and Pious Doctor Hammond now dying declared his judgment; when leaving the world and all his justly deserved preferments on earth, he left us a most rare and imitable example of very great abilities set forth with greater indu-

ftry, and most set off with greatest humility.

If we can but live above those diminutions, which fet us below our selves, our holy calling, his Majesties favour, and your bonourable Society, we shall be nothing concerned in those other petty and plebeian objections, which the pride or envy of some mechanick shirits are prone to make against our persons or profession, since our Originals (blessed be God) were as honest and unspotted as any mens, though not so noble and illustrious; Our education hath been studious and ingenious, though not so ample and conspicuous; Our conversation though more obfcure and in the floade, yet not vain, not vicious, nor (it may be) fo fun-burnt and tann'd as others: We have from our youth been devoted and trained up to Gods glory, to His Majesties and the Churches service, by such pious, frugal, and learned retirements, as most redeemed us from those luxuries and superfluities to which others are exposed: We humbly and willingly owne, contrary to the vapour of that great Orator, (Omnia nostra incrementa (non nobis, sed) Deo, Regi, Senatui debemus ;) All our advancements, not to our felves (as he faid) but to Gods mercy, the Kings bounty, your Lordsbips and our Countries favour.

Indeed our fingle persons, families, relations, reputations, estates or merits, are too small and narrow a Basis or bottom upon which to creet and settle this great Pyramide, Pillar, or Obelisk of publick or Parliamentary Honour; which in all true proportions is to be sounded upon his Majesties and your just zeal, for Gods glory, for the honour of our Saviour, for this Churches welfare, and for the ancient dignity of Episcopacy: As our private comfort can only be fixed, so this publick honour must chiefly be ascribed to and placed upon the latitude of his Majesties wisdom, and the sanctity of your vertues; upon the account of the love you have to true Religion, and the esteem you bear to good Learning; also upon your care of this Churches shourishing, together with this Kingdoms peace: To these great and good ends we are willingly made publick Servants; to these some of us have sacrificed all our former happy tranquility.

and sweet retiredness, rather than be wanting to that duty which was not calmly required, but importunely exacted from us; when more than once seriously deprecating the burthen of this employment, we were absolutely commanded to obedience, rather than feem to withdraw our shoulders from the burthen; which no man will envy, but he whose ignorant ambition least understands it, and is least capable, as of the facred duty, so of the ne-

ceffary policy and reason of Episcopacy in England.

It is most certain that we cannot be without a King (as the How farre By Cappadocians pleaded to the Romanes when they offered them are capable to their popular liberty) in England, and not be very miserable; strue the publ: which we have lately felt: Nor can our Kings want wife Counfellours of State, any more than Pilots can their Card or Compass; Nor can these well want the counsel and affistance of learned and religious Church-men, grave and reverend Bishops, any more than the Mariners Compass can be without the Magnetick Needle or Director; and this upon a double reason: First, worthy bishops are the fittest persons, not only to repress the falsity, scandal, and immorality of Ministers evil dostrines and lives, (which are as stinking carrion or dead borses in the high way, the poylon and abhorrence of all passengers; publice peftes Ecclefie & Reipublice, the most infecting and killing plagues to Chirch and Countrey:) But also they serve to restrain and bridle the vulgar petulancy and popular rudeness of some factions Preachers tongues; which are sometimes, as the hearts and cenfers of Korab, Dathan, and Abiram, full of strange fire; or as Sheba's trumpet founding faction and fedition; then most of all when they would feem most zealous in their Sermons and Prayers; infuling poyfon into wine, the better to diffule the venome of I know not what novell and fanciful Inventions of their own; festring those scratches which they first make, and then would feem to lick them whole; fometimes venoming even found parts by their very fasting spittle: So over-clamouring for truth and boliness, (which all good Bishops and Presbyters defire more soberly than themselves,) that they are deaf to peace and order, to obedience and fubjection, to law and government, which none but fools or knaves will oppose: Certainly no men are so fit to encounter the fraud and folly of these deceitful workers, and to confute the popular Sophistry

of these erafty and crazy Ministers, as grave, learned, wise, and godly Bishops, who, past the froth of juvenile fancies and popular flashes, know what best besits solid preaching, sober praying, holy

living, and discreet governing.

Besides this, pious and prudent Bishops are of all men living the fittest persons gently to attemper with Christian wisdome, meekness and moderation, those vehemencies, rigors, animosities and severities, to which the beight of mens over-boyling passions and rougher spirits are prone to raise the secular policies, counsels and resolutions of those who are most exalted with worldly bonours, and leavened with opulent Estates : Many times great Princes, and Persons of Eminent Honours do not more want than welcome those calm counsels and gentle mitigations which Bishops and other Ecclesiastical persons seasonably and wisely suggest to them; as David did the prudent and humble intercession of Abigail, when she gently disarmed him, and all his angry Souldiers, diverting them from that exorbitant and cruel revenge to which a military fierceness and just disdain of Nabal's Ingratitude and Indignity had transported him and them: Or as Theodofius the Emperour did kindly and thankfully entertain the religious and resolute, but respective reproofs of St Ambrose, Bishop of Millain, whom he reverenced as a Father, and highly commended for that his freedom and fidelity to him; which he said best became the Bishops or Prelates of the Church of Christ, who are so to fear God, as not to flatter any man.

The proper care of Lords temporal, with the Hon: House of Commons.

The great work of your Lordships Honour and Wisdom (with the Honourable Honse of Commons) properly is, to see, Nè Leges Anglie temerè mutentur: Nè Corone Majestas minuatur: Nè virtuti desit honoris premium: That the good old Laws, Customes, and Constitutions of England be not lightly changed: That the Majesty of the King and Kingdom be not diminished; (for in uno Casare res est publica, we can have no Common weal, but common woe, if we have not a King clothed with that sacred and inviolable Majesty which is necessary for the publick welfare and safety:) Lastly, It is among your Lordships and the Parliaments noblest cares and designs, That no deserving vertue or ingenuous faculty, which serves the publick welfare, should despair of publick rewards; and least of all, learned Piety, or the most noble and sacred Study of Divinity, which is as

the Sun or the greater light, the author of that day, which (bines on our Souls , to fbew us the way to beaven and eternity; whereas all other arts and sciences are but as the Moon and Stars to guide us in the momentary affairs of this world, which is but the twilight state of a Christian: Lest while the judicious Lawyers honest skill and commendable practice in our Common or Civil Laws; or while the discreet valour of good Souldiers; or the wholesome study of Physick; or meer riches by any bonest trade accumulated; while, I say, any, or all these are admitted, not only to knock at the door, but also to enter into the porch, yea and to repose themselves in the Temple of Honour, only the Learning and Religion of the Clergy, the defert and industry of Divines, who are the great Studiers and Interpreters of Gods Law, the faithful dispensers of heavenly things; these, I say, should, to the shame and reproach of this Church and Kingdom, be excluded from all temporal rewards and Honorary Encouragements: After the method of the Apostate Julians envy and mockery, who said, the rewards of the world to come might ferve their turns, when he took from the Christian Orthodox Bishops and Clergy those large donations, immunities and dignities which Constantine the great and other godly Emperours had endowed them and the Church of Christ withal.

The Justice and Nobleness of this Parliament hath sufficiently shewed to all the world how far your Honours are from the Schism and Sacriledge of either depriving this Church and Kingdom of Bishops, (which it enjoyed in all ages since it was Christian; )or of denying Bisbops those Honours which the piety of your Progenitors was more ambitious to confer on them, than they were to receive them: The modest humility of ancient Bishops (when most worthy) thought themselves (as we have cause to do) less worthy of such high honsur, walking (as Ammianus Marcellian tells us) with grave fteps, modeft looks, and mortified behaviour: But the generous piety of this, as other Christian Nations, thought, that they then honoured God and their Saviour Jesus Christ, when (as Cornelius to S' Peter) they expressed their high respect and bonour to the Bishops of the Church as to spiritual Fathers; whose paternal benediction and peace in Christs Name as they oft defired with great devotion and respect, so they ever judged Episcopal Presidency and Authority to be most suitable to the plethorick and sturdy temper of the people of England, whose high spirits abhorre all levelling, and are as impatient to be governed by their equalls or inferiours, as water is to be kept within its own bounds.

And even now the wisdom of your Lordsbips and the Ho-. nourable House of Commons, concurrent with his Majesties goodness in the restitution of Episcopacy and Bishops to their pristine honour and Jurisdiction, must not in any reason be looked upon by us, or any wife men, as any partiality of favour to fo few, and to so inconsiderable persons as we are; No, doubtless your great and publick defigns are in order to promote Gods glory; to advance his Majesties service, and to secure most effedually the peace of Church and State, by adorning them with such Bisbops, and these with such authority as is most confonant to our ancient Laws and Constitutions, to Catholick and Primitive Patterns, to the Apostolick, that is Christs, Inftitution; and to the Word of God who is the God of Order; Besides, most agreeable to the true Principles and those necessiary proportions which must be observed in all political order, and publick government, for superiority and subordination; all which are only to be perfectly feen, used and enjoyed in this Episcopal Eminency or Autoritative Presidency.

That so the Church of ENGLAND may still enjoy (asit hath, by Gods bleffing, equal with any Church in any age fince the Apostles dayes) Its Ignatinsses, Its Polycarps, Its Polycratesses, Its Irenæusses, Its Cyprians, Its Ambroses, Its Austins, Its Chrysoftomes, Its Epiphaniusses, Its Basils, Its Gregories; That is, an boly succession of Evangelical Bisbops of the same spirits and proportions with those elder and our later ones, for learning, piety, prudence, eloquence, industry, courage and constancy in the true faith of Jesus Christ: That neither the Romanists on one side may quarrel with, nor the Schismaticks on the other side invade and proftrate the honour of the Church of ENGLAND, upon the oft(but in vain) objected account of Schismatical interrupting or intercluding the Apostolick succession of Bisbops; and therein varying, in point of Episcopacy, from it self as much as from all ancient and Catholick Churches: to the infinite scandal of all good Christians and learned men, both at home

and abroad; Many of whom do doubt, (and upon greater grounds than most of those vulgar scruples with which many please themselves to fight against, and scratch at least, the Church of England) of the real validity of all Ministerial power and Ecclefiastical Authority; and so of all mysterious dispenfations, and facramental Confecrations where Bishops are wanting, not by unavoidable necessity, which is its own Apology, but by a Presbyterian petulancy, Schismatical Envy, and Democratical Infolency; which is so ambitious to ordain and rule in common, that it giddily runs upon the rocks of Anarchy and Confusion.

Although we and all the soberly learned world must high- topicopacy, ly commend his Majesties Piety and Wisdom, together with wighed wh this Parliaments, for their restoring Catholick Episcopacy, and other gouer: in that the great support of this Churches and Kingdoms mints. peace: And although we do justly esteem the honour and fayour by God and man herein conferred on us; yet we so much preferre the publick good before any personal enjoyments or private interests, as freely to declare to your Lordships and all the English world, That we are so little devoted to the meer Honour or Profit of our places, and fee fo little cause to be greatly delighted in this burthen full of business, envy and importunity, That if any men of other Principles, or any other Forms of Church-Government, according to their several new models and inventions, (which as Childrens Babies are almost as foon broken and defaced as they are made and adorned,) be able to do this Church and Kingdome better service than the Episcopal Order, Presidency, and Authority with which we are now invested; Or if the wisdom of his Majesty and his two Houles of Parliament by any good experience have ever found them (and accordingly should judge them) more proper to attain His Majesties and Tour great designs for Gods glory, and the common good, in Gods Name let these new Masters and their new Models take our places, and share our Bishopricks once again among them: Let them by some new and better experiments of their art and office expiate the former prodigies of their rude actions and desperate essays, which had almost destroyed all that was facred and civil among us: Let not our personal and private Concerns be put into the Ba-

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lance against the publick interest; We willingly recede, we disrobe, we degrade our felves, we will (as far as we can by the ancient Canons of the Church) fubmit to those new Presbyterian and Independent Projects and Projectors, if his Majesty upon due advice with his Parliament shall discern them to have a better Call from God and man, better skill or will to do Gods work, and the Kings fervice in reference to the publick welfare; if there be any thing in them more conform to Gods Word, to principles of right reason, to perfect rules of Politie, to the necessary grounds of Government, to the harmony of good order, to the universal practice of the Church of Christ, to the ancient Laws of this Kingdom, or to the temper and constitution of the English people: All which are highly and justly prejudiced against any novelty, and wholly conformed to Episcopal Antiquity; Unanimously confirming his Majesties and this Parliaments Wisdom, in re-establishing of that to which no

new form is to be compared, much less preferred.

Your Lordships and all the English world have already tryed for some years (full fore against the wills of the most and best men) what the rigid Presbyterian or Aerian designs are; what the plebeian practices of some Ministers and people are; You have found and felt of what metal those new Masters and their Lay-Elders are; who, as Acephalists or Polycephalists, beadless or many-headed creatures affect to rule all, first without Bishops, next without Kings, at length without Parliaments, at last without people, by a meer firstocracy of Military Myrmydons or Mamelukes; when indeed they are in all their forms and figures found not more unfit for government, than most unwelcome (under that notion) to the Commons, Gentry, and Nobility of England; besides, most unsafe for this or any Monarchy, and wholly inconfistent with this Churches National Unity; which (as St Ferome observes) will soon run into as many Schisms as there are Parishes and Preachers; Out of the spanne of Schism fedition will foon rife; and out of those egges such Crocodiles will grow, as will fwallow up Kings and Kingdomes.

Not that any men more highly esteem sober Presbyters or good Ministers, yea and other Church-Officers, such as the Law hath appointed, in a due subordination to and orderly conjunction with Bishops, than we do; We shall ever advise with them as with

friends.

friends, tender them as fons, and love them as brethren: But we cannot allow, nor can either the King or people of England bear that malipertneß of Antiepiscopal Presbytery which hath of late, like Reuben, by a most inordinate lust, ascended to its Fathers bed, and against all Law, usurped all Episcopal Authority in Ordination, Censures, and Jurisdictions; Whose strength, we see, was soon powered out like water, not to be gathered up; exposing, as it self to contempt, so the whole Church to consustion.

Anticpiscopal or Headless Presbytery had indeed at first such a great belly or tympany in some mens high pretentions and rare expectations, as if it would bring forth out at, Magnum Towis incrementum, some prodigie of piety; (Jam nova progenies calo demittitur alto) some rare and heavenly off-spring was coming; No less than Christs Kingdom, Throne, Scepter and Discipline was voted, resolved and expected: It was further attended, when it drew neer the time of its travel and all our pains, with a strange and new Nurse-keeper, the Solemn League and Covenant, fent for fo many hundred miles out of Scotland; which brought with it fuch fwadling clothes as were thought fitter for that lusty babe than all the facred bands of Baptism and Confirmation; (which Leaguer bands certainly could bind no man that is in his wits beyond or against his duty to God, the King, this Church, and his Country, any more than the green withes could bind Sampson to his hurt.)

For fear of miscarrying in the birth (for its Dam had bard labour) it had the help of a Man-midwise, who looked like a Mahometan, a military and armed hand; a means never used (God knows) in the true Church of Christ, or in the Concerns of his Kingdom, which is not of this world, nor after its gladiatory methods; the Gospel being sirst planted by Fishermen, and watered by the blood of its prime Preachers and Professors: Yet after all this Parado Presbytery proved a kind of untimely birth, a most unblest abortive; and although it was not still-born, but cryed aloud for a while with a strong and terrible voice, yet it was by a merciful providence (as Monsters commonly are) short-lived, sucking blood instead of milk for its infant nourishment: Neither the English soil, nor air, nor geny was for this upstart, pert and presumptuous Presbytery,

Presbytery's first breeding in England.

which instead of the venerable gray head of primitive and paternal Episcopacy, had got a new long tail of popular ruling Lay-Elders; but it soon gave up the Ghost, and being never Christned, for it naturally abhorred Creed, Ten Commandments, and Lords Prayer, it was over-laid (as was thought) and almost smothered to death by its Puny Independency; that is, the nurse was oppressed by its nursling, by a fate as new and unheard of as it self was in England.

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This stripling also (even Independency) was another by-blow of Church-Government, a new but illegitimate brood, begotten between fancy and faction, schism and rebellion, seeking to reduce Church-Government from its(toga virilis) manly, magistratick, and politick Constitution, besitting well-grown, great and National Churches, to its hanging sleeves or swadling

clouts again.

But these two sparious Progenies, having neither lawful father nor honest mother, neither the advice of a National Synod, nor any Royal Assem, and so neither Civil nor Ecclesiastical Authority to naturalize or enfranchise them, while they were both eagerly conspiring and sercely strugling against Legal and Catholick Episcopacy, they made a shift to strangle-each other; both pretending to be the eldest son, the very Esan, the only and primitive Church-Government, of Christs Institution, his entire Scepter and Discipline, neither of them was by wise men believed to be so, since both could not be so: And to be sure, neither the one nor the other was ever known or used in this or any true Church of Christ for sisten hundred years after Christ, unless all the Histories and Examples of the Church have conspired to deceive us and themselves, which none but Jews and Turks can imagine.

The first of these (Presbytery) had a redder face, rougher hands, longer nails, and a fiercer voice, like Esan: The second of Independency, (that is Church, Democracy, or common peoples Ecclesiastical Politie, first pretending to crown Christ as a King, and then really to mock and crucisie him, parting his garments among them, breaking his bones, and nayling him to the cross of popular Dependence, as the root of all Ministerial Authority and Maintenance, which is indeed but a dry tree and dead trunk:) This, I say, was at first smoother

skinn'd

skinn'd and softer voiced, like Jacob; but it soon supplanted by notable disguises and vulgar infinuations its elder brother

and its angry rival Presbytery.

At last ( Post varios casus, post tot discrimina rerum ) after se- The Resurrect: veral risques and hazarderun by Church and State, the Divine ion of Epilopas.

Infice and Mercy to this Church and Kingdom decided the cy with Mon: Justice and Mercy to this Church and Kingdom decided the controversie between these dividers and destroyers, opening a door for the happy return of ancient Monarchy to its just Supremacy in Church and State; also of venerable Episcopacy to its priftine Office and Ecclefiaftical Authority, loyally fubordinate to the Crown of the King, according to Law, and religiously servient to the Church of Christ, according to his holy

Gospel.

In which ancient and excellent Government if any thing be found, in the decurrence of time, or degeneracy of men and manners, inconvenient to the publick welfare, either as to its constitution or execution, we humbly crave of his Majesties goodness and this Parliaments wisdom, that both we and it may be so reformed and regulated in all points, not by Tumults and Armies, but Parliamentary Counsels, as may be most conforme to Scriptural rules, primitive ends and uses, so far as the present times and manners of men will best bear; which concession is sufficient to appeale the gripes and wamblings of any, who either could take, or would keep their Covenant with any shew of good conscience, that is, guided by Reason, Law, and Scriptures, the speediest and easiest way of reforming Government lying in good Governours: For we are not fo straight-laced in point of Episcopacy, as to think it may not admit prudent regulations and variations; yet so as the main spiritual power and Ecclefiaftical Order be preferved and improved, according to the primitive pattern and Catholick cuftom of the Church, which is facred, and ought to be inviolable, unless insuperable impediments give a temporary dispensation; rather submitting to providence than changing the principle, or subverting the order, so divinely constituted, so universally established, and so highly blessed.

But if a right Evangelical Episcopacy, such as for the main ever hath been in the Church of Christ, and now is according to Law re-established in ENGLAND, such as we are most ambitious

birious to adorn and exercise; if this be found (as no doubt it will) most consonant to right reason, to all rules and grounds of true politie; to the just proportions of good Order and measures of Government; yea, to the ancient models and methods of Church-Government, which are let forth by God himself in the Old Testament among the Jewish Priestbood, and by our Lord Jefus Christ in the New Testament among his 12 Apostles, with the 70 Disciples, and these followed as divine patterns or originals by the Catholick Church ever fince the Apostles dayes, as all Fathers, Councils, and Hiflories of the Church do evidently affure us : O let not (we befeech you) this ancient, fruitful, goodly and venerable Cedar of Episcopacy be blafted or baffled, or blown down by the profane breath of some popular Preachers, or by the fury of giddy, heady and ignorant people; Let not its ample boughs be broken, its uleful bark be pilled, or its far extended roots be extirpated by the petulancy and rudeness of any unruly and insolent spirits, since in its leaves, shadow, and fruits, there hath been and still is so great a bleffing for this Church and Kingdom; as is evident in these necessary Offices.

The peculiar dutys of Bors. in the church.

First, for holy Ordination, or conferring of due and undoubtedly compleat Ministerial power, such as is derived from Christ sent by his Father; and from the Apostles sent by Christ. Secondly, for Confirmation or solemn benediction of the Cathecumens, who in their Infancy were baptized; that when come to years of discretion, and well instructed in Christian Principles, they may seriously reflect upon, personally owne, and folemnly affume upon their consciences the keeping of their Baptismal Vow, that only sacred Covenant, which is sufficient for any honest Christian. Thirdly, for the due examination, detection, reprehension, and suppression of Errors, Herefies, and Schisms in the Church of Christ. Fourthly, for the autoritative reproof and reformation of Immorality, Idleness, Faction, and Disorder among the Clergy and other Christians. Fifthly, for the encouraging and preserving of truth, peace, holiness, and order among all under their care and inspection: All which good works are to be done by such Ecclefiaftical Monitions and Cenfures, as are by Chrift, by the Church, and by the Kings Authority committed to them, as Bishops

Bishops or Church-Magistrates, furnished with spiritual, Ecclesiastical and Legal Power. Lastly, for the giving more eminent, remarkable, and autoritative examples in all Christian graces and vertues, proportionable to their places, estates, and dignities; for the encouragement of piety, and discountenancing of profaneness: The weight and emphasis of examples consisting most in the eminency of the person, and dignity of his place, which make them as Dominical Letters, or Capital Figures, of greater note, name and influence.

These so peculiar duties, proper offices and uses of Bishops (as Church-men) may very well feein, I dare not say below your Lordships eminent dignity, (fince Gods glory and Christs honour are stamped upon the Ministers of the Church, but) less suitable to your many secular Employments; And I am fure they are (for the most part) much above most Lay-mens abilities; as they were ever judged by the Church of Christ above the ordinary capacities of meet Presbyters, or inferiour Ministers, who have indeed the same Juantar giferiar, Ministerial or Liturgical power and authority as to doctrine, confecration, devotion, parochial inspection and direction, derived to them by and from the respective Bishops: But not the same verseles & vertular, political, ordinative and prefidential power in point of the Churches National Politie, or more publick Government; which 9' Jerome requires, and ownes as (exors & necessaria potestas Episcoporum) as a principal and eminent power necessary for the Church of Christ, and specially residing in Bishops.

Indeed in the beginning or infancy of Churches (as many learned men have observed) the powers or offices of Deacon, Presbyter, Bishop, and Apostle might (possibly) be resident in, and exercised by one man, where there was but an handful or little flock of two or three gathered together in Christs name; But when Beleivers and Congregations, and so their Pastors multiplied, then there was a necessity of politic, order and wisdom to distinguish and rank these offices and Officers into several politick distributions, or below of Government; some to be the flocks, others to be the Pastors; some to be only as Presbyters, praying, preaching, baptizing, consecrating and blessing the people; others as Presidents or Bishops ru-

ling over the many Presbyters and people too within their infpection; others as Deacons servient to Bishops, Presbyters and people: And all this to keep such an orderly unity, as may best avoid Schismatical Consusions in the Church of Christ; which ought to be as an Army with Banners, where are the Ensigns of Office and Authority, the directives of orderly motion, the centers of union, and the securers of the common safety, by wise commands and ready obedience.

Nor may the sameness of the Names, or of Naturals, Morals, or Religion, as to faith, gifts and graces; nor the community of some Christian Priviledges, duties, or offices of charity, these may not be pleaded against the primitive distinction of Eminent Honour and Authority among the Clergy, any more than all priority and superiority may be denyed among men in respect of Civil Magistracy, who are of the same Nature, Parentage, City, Trade and Country; or among Souldiers of the same Army; or Scholars of the same Colledge

and University.

To be fure that over-feeing, prefidential and gubernative power, which shall authoritatively look to the Entaxie, good order and unity of the Church, fuch as was in the prime and fecondary Apostles; the first as Occonomical, the second as Metropolitical, or Diocefan Bishops; such as was committed to Timothy and Titus, and exercised by them, not only as Evangelists or Preachers, but as Presidents and Prelates; this power cannot be either regularly, or prudently, or fafely in England committed to any hands, but to those venerable Clergy-men whom his Majesty and the Laws shall think fit to constitute as Governours over others, and from whom they may have an account of all: Nor can it be in better or fafer hands than those of learned, wife, grave and godly Bishops, assisted by fuch fober Presbyters, or Ministers, as his Majesty and the the Laws shall either appoint, or permit them to call to their counsel and assistance in their Ordinations, or in their exercise of Ecclefiaftical Centures and Jurisdiction; Not by way of a Confistorian negative, which is to alter and unhinge the whole Government, turning wine into water, and making way for all factions to breed even in the Nest of Church-Government; but by fuch publick presence and venerable conspicuity of

many learned and wife Counfellors, as may best avoid any mistakes or errors, and most contribute, by their being witnesses of all transactions, to that authority which is necessary to convince men of fin, and to convert them from the error of their ways, when they fee themselves condemned by the censure, not of one only, but of many worthy and impartial men.

An Help, Ornament, and Honour in Church-Government Boys fare from which really for our own part, we earnestly defire, and ambitioully embrace, as that ('Iso's Xundians which Ignatius, Cyprian, and others to magnifie, that Fraternal Confest, and Ecclesiastical Council, which may not only be witneffes of our publick actions, but assistants in all such publick dispatches, as are not safely committed to any one man, nor can discreetly be managed by him without contracting too much envy, anger and odinm upon him; which fenfe, we believe, is common with all our Worthy Brethren.

Indeed no wise Bishop can affect an arbitrary power, or an absolute and sole Dominion; Nor are we willing to be thus either exposed to others calumnies, or betrayed to our selves; because we know our selves to be but men, and subject to the same infirmities with other finful Mortals: Nor can we be fo happy as when we are both compassed, encouraged, and supported with our aged, learned, and reverend Brethren of the Clergy, who may be every way as able and deferving as our felves.

Thus fortified and affifted, we may, by Gods help, be capable (without too great burthen) to discharge the proper duties and offices of Bishops, both in and out of Parliaments; which is to fee, (Ne quid detrimenti patiatur Religio, Ecclefia, vera Reformatio, &c.) That our Religion, as Christian, as well Reformed, and as by Law duly established, suffer no detriment, diminution, or debauchery; no Apostacy, Schifm, or Division in Doctrine, Discipline, or Devotion, in Sanctity, Solemnity, or Uniformity, either by profaneness, petulancy, or faction: What his Majesty, your Lordsbips, and other Gentlemen of other civil Employments cannot so well observe to be amis in Church or Church-men, we the Bisbops, as publick Watch-men, and Over-feers, may best inform you of; what we cannot amend by reason of the luxuriancy or obstinacy of some refractory foirits, your eminent authority may command and curb

curb according to Law, in which the publick wisdom and

power, fafety and honour do concenter.

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In the last place, as to the great merits of the Honourable House of Commons, and in them of all the ingenuous Gentry, with all the Religious and Loyal People of England towards us the Bishops of this Church; We shall chuse rather to dye, or to be again degraded by the folly and fury of Schismatical envy and malice, than not to make good by our actions their good efteem of us, or to forfeit by any fault of ours their ready fuffrages for us; We shall never think any thing added to us by this great favour and honour shewed us, if we do not find in them mighty fours and goads to provoke us more to our duties of found preaching, fober praying, discreet governing, and boly living; which are the folid bonours of all good Bishops, and true Ministers; As they are the debts also which we indispenfibly owe to God, to this Church, and to the least Member of it: What may possibly be wanting in the frequency, number and tale of our Sermons, by reason of our age and infirmity, shall be made up in their weight; and when we shall not be able to preach at all, we will fludy to live over the best of our Sermons, and to preach by our examples, when we cannot by our words.

God forbid we should suddenly forget those late borrid and long conflagrations, out of which the good hand of God, by the Kings favour, and this Parliaments assistance, hath snatched us, and this whole Church; yea, God forbid, that we the Bishops and all the Clergy of England should not come out of this fiery furnace more purged and prepared for our Masters Service; yea, God forbid, that after such a deluge, and deliverance as this, we should so forget God, or our selves, as to be drunk with that wine of Consolation and cup of Salvation, which our Merciful God, our Gracious King, your Noble Lordships, and our Loving Country-men, the Commons of England, have now put into our hands.

We are very sensible how great stimulations are put upon us as Christians, Ministers and Bishops, to all Piety, Industry, Prudence, Virtue and true honour; which we know do not consist in being either so eager for small circumstances, and outward Ceremonies of Religion, as to be remis in its neces-

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fary Morals and Substantials; (as if one should put on fine clothes, while he starves his body;) Nor yet in being so zealous for the Essentials only of faith and duties, as rudely to neglect those reverential solemnities and decent circumstantials, which preserve (as the bark or rinde doth the Tree) the Churches

good order, peace, and unity.

We profess to all the world, that we owne God alone in his holy Word (which we call the Scriptures) to be the sole Institutor of his own necessary Worship and indispensable Service; who alone knows what will best please him, and profit us: We think (as we are taught by the Church of England) that nothing is necessary and essential, moral or mysterious, as any means to obtain, conferre, or increase grace, or to please God, which himself hath not in his Word prescribed, either by special mandate

or general direction, and necessary consequence.

Yet we believe also (as all Learned men at home and abroad do agree) That the indulgence of God hath left free to the prudence and authority of every National Church, Christian Politie, and Community, the particular appointing, ordering and regulating of all those general and common circumstances which are in nature or civility necessary, as time, place, method, manner, measure, vesture and gesture, (all which are as unseparable from all publick actions under the Sun, as our skins are from our bodies) according as shall seem to the supreme wisdom and authority of that Church, most for its publick decency and solemnity, for good order and edification; Of all which in their particular instances and usages, every private Christian is Judge and Arbitrator in his closet-worship; Also every chief Governour in his family, where, when, how, for matter, method and manner, also for measure of reading, praying, praising, &c. when sitting, standing or kneeling; whether in fordid or decent habits, becoming his presence and the sanctity of the duty; And no less, without all peradventure, are they lest to every chief Magistrate or Ruler in Church and State, within his respective Dominions, for the publick peace, order, decency, uniformity, and folemnity of Religion, of which those are the proper Chufers, Determiners, and Judges, to whom the power is given by God, either private or publick; That Religion may not enterfeere with the Civil Government, but conform to it in these

of the estantials Circumstantials and Ceremonials of Religion

things,

things, as it is protected by it in the main.

Provided always, that no fuch particular rite, limited circumflance, or Ecclesiastical ceremony thus chosen, be otherwise impofed upon mens judgments and consciences, either in opinion or use, then as indeed it is in its nature, and Gods indulgence; that is, mutable, when good occasion, or the chief end of things requires a change of them by lawful authority, so as to be still free, as to the judgment of fuch as use them, and as to the practice of all other Churches who have not assumed the use of them : Not that any fuch external rite or ceremony of humane appointment can in it self be any necessary, solid, substantial, and integral part of divine Worship; or as any means instituted for grace, to which a precept and promise divine is necessary: This efficacy no humane or Ecclefiaftical Authority can create or give; Nor doth the Church of England pretend to any such power or use in them; although it may lawfully regulate all circumstances, and discreetly use decent ceremonies as such, yea, and enjoyn them both as exercises of Sovereign Authority, and as experiments of Subjects due obedience; not upon any false and superstitious grounds, but such as are true and religious, consonant to the nature of things, and the indulgence of God in them.

Nor hath the Church of England ever otherwise esteemed, or imposed those things of particular circumstances, rites and ceremonies, which have been so long as chips and shavings, the easie fewel of so much flame and contention; but hath oft declared its judgment of them, to be according to Gods truth; its choice and injunction of them to be according to that liberty and authority which God hath given to it, as to every National Church within its politie and precinct, so to use and impose them on its own members, without prejudging other Churches their like liberty; Not at all as things pleafing of themselves or displeasing to God: He must needs be an infant in underflanding, who fancies God is scared with white, or pleased with black garments in his publick worship; that the historick fign of the Cross addes to or diminisheth ought from Baptism; or that the Divine Majesty is offended at our kneeling, or better pleafed with our fitting or ftanding before him in an act of so holy a celebration, and humble veneration, as that is of the Lords Supper:

Supper: But all these and the like are allowed as lawful experiments, either of Christian prudence and discretion in the choice, or of obedience and subjection in the use of them; agreeably to the lawful commands of our superiors in Church and State, wisely directing and limiting us in them, to avoid those factions which easily arise from the least open variety or difference in Religion, when once it comes to be affected, and is

made a badge of parties or fides among the people.

The duty of Magistrates or Christian Princes, as well as Bishops and Ecclesiastical Governours, on all hands, is, in publick solemnities of Religion to take care, that all things be so done in
uniformity, order, and decency, as is necessary for publick peace,
and as they think best becomes the sanctity of true Religion, the
Majesty also of that God whom we ought to worship and serve
with all reverence, and with the beauty of boliness, both outward and inward, without any imposing upon the judgment,
beyond the nature and indifferency of such things; or upon the
practice farther than the God of order, decency, and peace, hath

permitted.

As we and all this Church have feen and felt upon the account of these things the outragious zeal and precipitancy of fome men, who first pretending much to boggle at and to be grievously scandalized with a few such things of outward rite, individuated circumstance, and prescribed ceremony (to which conformity was by Law, that is, by the publick wisdom and authority required in the Church of England) have in the pursuit and fequel of their actions, or passions rather, evidently declared themselves to be enemies even to all order, and politie, as well as to Liturgy and Episcopacy; and to be friends to nothing but their own private fortunes, novel fancies, and partial factions, guided by no known Law of God or man; and offended with nothing so much, as not to see themselves in that place and power, which may force all men to conform to their own posts, lusts and designs; which themselves followed not by the true footsteps and sent of Law and Justice, Reason and Religion, but by the sensible view and successes of providences, as they variously sprang up, and appeared either for good or evil: Which fort of deformed and deforming Non-conformists we leave to be punished, not only by their own evil manners, but

The dangerous
principles and
practifes of lone
Nonconformists.

also by the just abhorrencies of God and all good mon; to whom their folly and fury is now sufficiently manifest.

So we are neither ignorant nor insensible of other mens continued disfassions in these things, who, under the old title of Non-conformity (formerly much modester indeed, than of later times, being not only civil to setled Episcopaey, and devout in the use of the Liturgy, but abhorring all Separation from the Church of England,) have heretofore, and still do extressly plead their own and other mens weak minds, and scrupulous or tender consciences, as very jealous (forsooth) of sinning these (in the use of some Rites and Ceremonies) where the publick wisdom and piety of this Church and State, grounded on many learned Judgments, and the majority of united suffrages according to their consciences, sees no sin, ownes no sin; yea, and openly declares against any sin, both in the Churches Injunctions and Intentions.

Mean time while these milder Non-conformists tell us they dare not obey lawful authority in things thus dubious to their private dimness; yet both they and others dare (even donbeingly) disobey an undoubted lawful authority, meerly upon such private doubts and scruples, in so small and clear matters; rather suspecting a whole Reformed Church, and all the spirits of the Prophets in their majority and representation, of crouse and mistakes, even to sin and superstition, than their own private, and possibly prejudiced, yea and sactiously interested

opinions.

All which specious coverings and pleadings of Conscience, as weak and tender in point of conformity to things so oft and fully declared to be indifferent in their nature, and only limited in their honest and decent use: however they may deserve Christian charity, compassion, and tenderness from us, as to some mens good meanings and harmless conversations; yet they are (now at last) found too narrow to palliate or hide those dreadful disorders, and cruel designs, which some mens counsels and actions have of late years been guilty of, if either Gods or Mans Laws may be judges, which do command only passive obedience, and in that, such a conformity to Christs example, as where they cannot actively obey, there patiently and silently to suffer.

Indeed Non-conformity in some calmer times, and in some

mens

mens fofcer tempers, feemed to have fomething in it, that was an object of Christian pity, and discreet charity, while it modestly (and we hope fincerely) pleaded tenderness of Conscience, that is a fear of finning, because of doubting; and this many times more in respect of lothness to offend others, then out of any great scrupulosity in themselves, as to the nature and use of those things, or their own liberty, or the publique authority; while Non-conformity differted without Separation, Schism and Sedition, yea without tumult and rebellion, with some shew also of Learning and Loyalty, Meekness and Moderation; while it profeffed patience, & with humility to bear that crofs which its own weakness or tenderness, more than any unjust rigour of the law, had laid upon it, ufing no other Arms offensive or defensive, than those of Primitive Christians, Prayers and tears: To these sober Non-conformists, both our Princes, fince the Reformation, and our best Bishops have shewed as much moderation and tenderness as was consistent with the publick peace and safety : Nor have we thoughts of less candor and Christian Gentleness to

But fince rude, nay rebellious Non-conformity hath in this last Twenty years appeared as compleatly armed (capape) as Goliah of Gath, in buffe coats, clad back and breft with iron and steel, openly defying the whole Church of ENGLAND, for its excellent Liturgy, and antient Episcopacy, as well as for its few innocent Rites and Ceremonies, which were stated, enjoyned, and used by so many holy and learned men in this Church, without any fin, superstition, or scruple; since it hath (now at last) factionsly breathed out fire and brimstone in the face of this whole Reformed Church, against all Godly Bishops, and gracious Princes, yea against all Monarchy at last, as well as Episcopacy established by Law; fince it hath (like Jehn) furiously and openly marched with an high hand into ENGLAND, under the banner of a novel Exotick and Illegal Covenant, yea and ftill menaceth the English and all the Christian world, if it could get power, and keep it answerable to its vast and insatiable ambition; fince it hath been laden with the Sacrilegious spoils and ruines of io many goodly Churches & worthy Churchmen; fince it is beforeared with the blood and gore of its Brethren and Fathers (that I fay not, of its Kings:) In earnest this pittiles and pittiful

pittiful Non-conformity, which pretends to be so tender conscienced as to the gnats of a few circumstances, (regulated only for order and decency by the publick wildom, and lawfull autority) and as to one or two ancient ceremonies used in the pure primitive and perfecuted times, without any notion or thought of superstition, meerly as aptemblems, memorative figures, or hiftorical tokens of what is most true and necessary to be believed; or as particularly acts and humble expressions of some general duty, and devotional reverence to God, which is in its nature, and in the worship of God most lawfull, as uncovering the head, bowing the knee and body, undoubtedly are; and yet (on the other fide) fince this fo foft-fouled, tender-fenfed, and narrow-guled Non-conformity, was so wide throated, as to swallow down great Camels without chewing, fins of prodigious magnitudes; since it hath shewed it self so beauty and harsh banded, so violent and fierce spirited, so severe and impatient, not to be precifely obeyed by others, when it had once usurped a power; Truly it is justly become a very effroiable phantofme, as dreadfull and dangerous a Spectre to all wife Kings, to all Loyal Subjects, and to all fober Christians, as that which appeared to Brutus before the Pharsalian field.

If Non-conformity ever had heretofore any tolerably goodCause, as to its well meaning, and might have gone to Heaven, meckly riding on an Asse, as Christ did to Jerusalem; yet 'tis now quite marred and deformed by the ill managing of it, in those violent and intolerable methods of tumultuary and armed proceedings, contrary to the Laws of God and Man; which would make even Christianity it self not only unwelcome, but most unlimbul, namely to bring it in by frand and force, or to present it to Soveraign Kings and Kingdomes on the Swords point, as the Spaniards doBaptisme to the poor West-Indians with their poy-

niards in one hand, and water on the other.

For although Non-conformity (which is still made the Ball of difference and badge of differtion, even among those who agree in Doctrine and Morals, yea in Devotionals and Politicals, in Liturgy and Episcopacy, for the main) sometime affected the voice of a Lamb, when it durst not roare as a Lyon, yet we see it hath the teeth, tail, and sting of a Dragon; it seemed indeed at first to appear in sheeps clothing, but it hath too much of the

ravening

ravening wolf in it; So ill it becomes warlike or Martial Nonconformity, which hath shewed such borns and boofs wherewith it hath forely pushed, goared, and wounded this Church and Kingdom, now to boaft of its dove like innocency, or to pretend to great tenderness or nicity of conscience, and to demand any unfafe and illegal Liberty; when the English and Christian world sees, that all the beafts in Daniels visions, were not more fell, haughty, cruel, infolent and outragious, then that ruftical Non-conformity hath been to all forts of fober Chris flians differting from it, from the King that fate on the Throne, to the meanest Subject that ground at the Mill; who is there that did not flatter its folly, but hath felt its imperious rigor ! Nor did it ever excercife that tenderness to others consciences, which it so clamourously importuned for it self.

How much better then were it for the popular patrons of, and Repentance more pleaders for such factious, seditious, and unsafe Non-conformity, (who still resolve to be great but weak sticklers against any sober and legal conformity in the Church of ENGLAND) How much more (I fay) becoming of them were it, now at last to humble themselves before God, the King, and the Laws; to depres cate the just jealousie and heavy displeasure of God and man which some of that Self have deserved and suffered; to expiate their former menaces and later extravagances by some publick recantation and ingenuous repentance, which may undeceive the poor people, who have been fo long scared and deluded with I know not what bugg-bears of their own and o-

ther mens fancies.

How much better were it for men of Learning and Conscience to make a narrower search into their own stale scruples and vulgar misapprehensions; to compare the Churches honest declarations and injunctions with their finister suspicions, and probable delusions; to dread (as much as they pretend to do any other mens politive) their own negative superstition, which tends to Disobedience, and ends in Rebellion, against lawfull authority; making by a great fatuity or arrogancy, those things fin which God hath not made fo, who is a God of Order, a friend to decency, and no enemy either to ceremony, uniformity or conformity, consistent with truth and holines; but hath left all free to the wildom, choice, and authority of every Church, becoming Noncon: formits than perfinacy.

Church, agreeable to the general tenor of his word. Laftly, how much more becoming them were it, to give God the Glory of his justice, which hath thus at last discovered, defeated. and confuted, even by their own practices, their wild and wicked principles, yea, and punished the violent and inordinate practices of some railing and ranting Non-conformists; from whose inordinate fury, if God had not at last by a wonderful providence redeemed this Church and Kingdom, we had been as Sodom and Gomorab, a continued Akeldama, or field of Blood, Tyranny, Anarchy, and Oppression, under either Presbyterian Distators, who would fet up a petty Bishop in every Parish, and binde them up in the bundles or fagots of their Classes, that fo united, they might be better redeemed from their own infirmities, and other mens contempt; or under Independant-Tryers, who fet the people above the Priest; or under selfand all confounding Phanaticks, who do all things both irrationally, and ex tempore, or rashly.

Gods pleading the Cause of the Chiof England

But God hath pleaded the Caufe of the Church of ENGLANDS as to the foundness of its Faith and Doctrine; as to the Sanclity of its Morals; as to the Solemnity of its Devotionals, and as to the unblamable decency of its rituals, and innocency of its Ceremonials fo flated, enjoyned, and used as they were in the Church of England; not according to every mans fancy and humor, but according to the judgment of the Law, which beft fets forth the publick mind and meaning of this Reformed Church, which hath ever so declared publickly against, and so effectually cleared it felf of, and absolved all its Members from all Error, Profaneness and Superstition (justly challenging, and modeftly using the Liberty, Prudence, and Authority, which God hath given it, for order, peace, and edification, not for oppression, destruction and confusion, and this only over its own polity or communion) that in earnest it is now a great shame for men of Piery and Learning, still to vex, as Peninuab did Hannah, and agitate the Church of ENGLAND, with the repetition of their needless Cavils, and endless Objections, which have been an hundred times fully answered, and wherein themfelves being fatisfied, they might with more ease and peace fatisfic those whom they keep still raw and scrupulous by their own irrefolutions.

After

After all is faid, defigned, and done by us, that can become good men, fober Christians, and worthy Bishops, in point of Reason and Religion, Conscience and Subjection, Charity and Difcretion, as to things of this nature, which have of themselves so little to say for or against them, being but relatively good or evil, as the end is to which, and the authority by which they are enjoyned; yet we know our felves to be still severely warned and sharply alarmed by our own and the Churches enemies (on all fides) to be as most fincerely pious, and conftantly prudent in the main matters of Religion; so to do all things, as with good Confeience, Courage and Authority, fo with all Christian candor and paternal charity to all men; especially toward such (for Christs sake) as are truly conscientions in all Moralities, and in some leffer matters peaceably scrupulous and bonestly unsatisfied; yet are willing to be informed, and for the main are conformed to the example of Christ. whose Kingdom consists not in meat and drink, not in petty opinions and mutable shadows; but in righteousness, peace and holiness: Other things of Form and Ceremony we do not weigh by any private fancies for or against them; but by publick authority commanding, Gods Word permitting, and the Churches peace requiring them.

As to the point of tender Consciences so much pleaded, we shall esteem none truly tender conscienced, who live in any open sin or immorality; or who approve and defend any prosant-ness or impiety in ordinary speech, much more in preaching and praying; or who deny the authority of the Word of God; or who despite the practice and custom of the Universal Church; Or who refuse the obedience due to Civil Magistracy; or who oppose the liberty and authority of this particular Church to regulate and govern its own politic agreeable to

Gods Word, and the practice of all other Churches.

Our care shall be, as not to spend much precious time in things that do not edifie, nor to adde the weight of substance to seathers, which are but ornaments; so nor to expose Religion rude and bare, naked and ridiculous to the world, much less to sacrifice the publick peace, honour and wisdom to private petulancy and pertinacy: Yet still we shall make a great difference between the weak and the willful, the superstitions

Regard to ten:

and Supercilions, the scrupulous and scornful doubters and disfenters; between the bumble Professors and constant Prasifers of true Religion in the main of Morals and Fiducials, and the turbulent Praters or pragmatick agitators, who love to swim against the stream of Authority, against right Reason, and true Religion, established Laws, and good Order, setled Government and due Subjection: We shall first endeavour with meekness of wisdom to satisfie all sober and good men, next we shall do as the Law commands against the malipert and obstinate wranglers, who make no conscience to deny common Principles, to swallow absurdicies, and reconcile contradictions between their own liberties challenged to themfelves, and their rigid feverities imposed by them upon others: There is no reason for them to complain, if the same measure be measured to them, which they have meted to others, every way their equals, and in many their betters: Nor thall they ever have so much cause to cry out of what they suffer, as of what they have done.

We are not averse from any discreet indulgence which his Majesty and the Law shall see sit to grant to some persons for some time till better instructed, and brought off from their prejudices; we shall not envy, or grudge, or deny any honest man those dispensations and sorbearances, so far as our Charity to private Christians may not be prejudicial to the Churches peace and publick good; to which we and all men owe the greatest charity; and which may not under any flourishes of zealous praying and preaching, or under any pretensions of private conscience, be either undermined or overthrown, what ever colours of Non-conformity or thorough Reformation men

carry before them.

We know there are many envious eyes upon us, and bitter tongues sharpned against us; some quarrel that we are no better (though themselves be not very good); others are grieved that we are not worse: This impotent malice of unreasonable or uncharitable men is best silenced and consuted by our just and gentle demeanour toward all: And although we are not to be encouraged or over-awed with the weak words of men, yet our care shall be, that nothing be spoken of us bad, but it shall be salse: The rough tongues of our enemies shall

be bot as files and whetstones to our Virtues, as their rude hands have been the touchstone of our patience : This is the worst and only revenge we intend to take of all our causeless Adversaries, either to perswade and win them to sobriety, or to overcome and difarm them, by our being or doing better then they deferve or defire.

The injuries and indignities cast upon some of us heretofore, The Charity of and all of us now by the pride, improbity, or petulancy of any, Best to their shall but give greater fervour to our industry, prayers, and charity. The former rigors used by some Tyrants, Tryers, and Inquisitors, against Bishops, and the Episcopal Clergy, shall not carry us beyond the fober bounds of Gods and mans Law, nor beyond that Law of Christian ebarity which is the bond of perfection, and which commands us to let our Christian moderation be known to all men, and our love even to our enemies. We will not less encourage true piety, sandity, and sincerity, because of the feandal and cruelty of some mens bypocrifie; We have not fo learned Chrift, in whose holy footsteps we shall endeavour to tread, as the furest evidence that we succeed in his Ministry, and

exercise his Authority.

Those Ministers or people whose hearts most misgive them, as fearing the return of hard measure from Bishops, because of the great evil they have, as Pfeudo-Presbyters and Apostates, done or defigned against all Bishops, and the whole Church of England; We cannot better Answer for their security, than as Toleph did to his Brethren, when he was now advanced, and it was in the power of his hand to hurt them, (as their own jealous fouls justly told them, ) when he replied, (to their astonishment) I am fofeph, whom ye fold into Ægypt; Be not afraid, I fear God, &c. Thereby implying, That he could not meditate or act any revenge, (but that of Love) against his brethren, who professed to own and serve the same God, and whose mercy had now turned their intended mischief into good: Let our greatest enemies heretofore, now repent of the evil they have done and defigned against this Church and Kingdom, no less than against bishops; let them shew their repentance by living so as becomes good Christians, and good Subjects. As the Lord liveth there shall not one bair of their head fall to the ground by our means.

Enemies , and perfecuters.

We meditate the good of all men, and most of those that have been our deluded, yea, their own, enemies, and who will now be our friends and their own on any reasonable terms: As good Physitians we shall have special care of those who most need our help and cure : As Fathers we shall readily embrace

those penitent prodigal Sons which return to us.

We know that nothing will fooner end all unkind, unjust, and uncomfortable quarrels, than the holy and unblamable lives of Us Bisbops, which, as the presence of Christ and the shadows of the Apostles, will either cast out the evil spirits that yet remain in some men, after all the miracles of Gods providences, or else more torment them : Our Virtues and Graces shall be the only Revengers, as they will be the sharpest Satyrs and severest reproaches, yea, and the most assured Vistors of mens

evil speeches and insolent carriages.

In this boly integrity, while we justifie his Majesties Wildom, with Your Honors Counfels and comprobation, we shall have none to fear or flatter; whose evil designs under any popular and threed-bare quarrels against all Episcopacy, Liturgy, and Ceremonies, are to overthrow both Law and Gofpel, Church and State, bringing all into Anarchy and confusion: We shall indeed highly urge conformity, especially in our selves and all true Ministers; Conformity, I say, first to the Word of God, to the Examples of Jesus Christ, and his holy Apostles, with all true Saints ; Next, to those Canons and Laws of the Church and State which bind Us and them most to loyalty and duty. Lastly, We shall so farurge an external conformity in circumstantials and Ceremonies as shall be required of them and Us by Law, in order to preserve decency, reverence, uniformity, and folemnity in holy Duties ; also peace and unity in Church and State; as free, God knows, from Superstition, or Will-worship, or unlawful humane Inventions, as some other mens affected words and modes, ceremonies and forms are in their eyes, hands, speeches and gestion-

When His Majesty, Your Lordships, and the Worthy Gentlemen of the House of Commons, together with all the sober English World, shall see Us Bishops demeaning our selves as they would have Us, and as you have deferved of Us, in the way of great and good examples, proportionable to our pious

The urging of a due Conformaty. to Gods and mans Lawrs.

and venerable Predecessors before and since the Reformation; no doubt Your Lordships and all Worthy Persons will be as far from repenting of Your restoring Bishops to their government and jurisdiction, also to their ancient honour and capacity of Sitting in the House of Peers, and therein of restoring this Church and Christian Kingdom to their pristine honour, peace, and fafety, (by Gods bleffing,) as some others are from rejoycing or not repining at Gods mercy, the Kings benignity, this Parliaments generofity and piety, as well as policy and difcretion, in preferring the gray bead of primitive and venerable Episcopacy before the beardless striplings of Presbytery and Independency; with which new wines if any weak heads in England be still so in love, as to chuse them before the old wine, which is better, certainly they will have this bappiness in their unlucky errour, as to have no learned and honest man to be their rival.

If any things have seemingly or really been amiss in any of Willmanss m our Predecessors, or our selves, through humane frailty or pasti- Bes for reforme on, (which easily besets the best of men in this life, ) as our what is rially a: defire is not to deny or diffemble them, so truly they cannot now miss . with any modesty be remembred or objected by these Adversaries against Us, or any Bisbops heretofore, fince the covetousness, ambition, pride, tyranny, cruelty, and implacableness of some Anti-Episcopal and Anarchical spirits have been so excelfively infolent and outragious; even to a wantonness of wickedness, and to all manner of injustice, far beyond the worst actions of the worst of Bishops, in the worst of times since the

Reformation.

But whatever hath really been amis, our caution shall be to avoid or amendall faults, as much as Your charity and Noblenels hath this day covered and forgot both their infirmities and any of our failings : What was eminent (as much was in many of them, and commendable in most of them) our endeavour shall be to imitate, where we despair to exceed; That while Your Lordsbips or others behold us either in the Parliament, or the Pulpit, or the Prefs, or the Confistory, you may not have much cause to deplore the absence of our famous Predecessors, whom you cannot but love and admire (as we do) for their picty, learning, industry, and charity. In sum, we shall strive that neither

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neither Bifbops nor Epifcopacy shall be any burthen, but a great blessing (as it hath been) to this Church and Kingdome, to King and Subjects, to the good and bad, to encourage the former, and to restrain and amend the latter.

Which happy effects will eafily be attained,

First, If we may be guided and circumscribed by good Laws and Canons; beyond or short of which no Presbyter or Bishop may go, no not in any exemplary ceremony, or affected hovelty, to a Super-conformity.

Secondly, If we may be defended in doing our duties by his Majesties just power, without cramping or benumming the sinnews of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction by needless prohibitions.

Thirdly, If we may be still assisted and adorned with your

Lordships and the other Gentlemens love and favour.

Fourtbly, If we may be duly fortified by the defired counfel and meet affiftance of our aged, learned, and reverend bre-

thren of the Clergy.

Laftly, If we may be daily commended (as the Church-Liturgy hath appointed, and for which passages it is so unwelcome to many, who love Church Lands better than they do the best Church men or Bishops, more devoted to prey upon them than for them) to the marvellous workings of Gods grace, by the prayers of all good Christians, which we do not more want than passionately and humbly defire; That since we (the Bishops of this Church) are again brought to this bigh mountain, and thus transfigured, our faces may so shine in good words and works, that your Lordships and all this Church of England may glorise our Father which is in heaven; That we may abhor that Solweism of (Honor sublimis & with deformis) Lordly Titles and Peasantly actions.

And fince there is no greater fign of a thankful heart for mercies, which our felves have received, than a charitable sense of our Brethrens miseries; that in the day of our Exaltation as Bishops, to Estates and Honours, we may not forget the depressions and afflictions of others; Give leave to as many of us as are thus compassionate to present our supplication to your Honours (the two Houses of Parliament) and by your mediation to his Majesty; A great one indeed it is, and therefore worthy of so great an address to persons of large hearts and hands who

A charitable motion in but: also of the go: one Clergy.

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ling of Bors to

are ready to answer great desires, and to effect great designs: It is in the behalf of many of our poor Brethren, the Clergy of England and Wales, That there may be some effectual means nfed worthy of the Wildom, Piety, and Charity of His Majefty, and His Two Houses of Parliament to relieve the meanness, tenuity, and incompetency of their feandalous livings, which makes many of them as more needing, so less capable of Difcipline: Objects also of oulgar contempt, depressing their spirits, ftarving their fludies, discouraging them in their duties, betraying them to fordidness of living, exposing them to many temptations; and laftly subjecting them to all popular servilities, complacencies, and dependancies, which are the nests and

brefts, the feminaries and nurferies of all faction.

There is no way to redeem them, their Ministry, and this Reformed Church, from these burthens and chains, that enter into the very fouls of many, at first ingenious Scholars, and hopeful Ministers, but by making small livings somwhat competent; His Majesty hath fet a great example in this kind, commanding augmentations to be allowed out of his own and the Churches impropriations. But this bounty cometh short of at least 2000 livings, which still remain in ENGLAND and WALES, as Flats or shallows in the Sea; upon which, when the necessicies of many young men and hopeful Scholars once drive them, they feldom ever get off, without Sbipwrack of Morals or Intellecinalls; However, it is such a stop and hinderance to the proficiency of their fludies, also to the authority and efficacy of their Minis firy, that they feldom or never make a Prosperous voyage, ever conflicting with difficulties, and many times conquered by them, not only to a meannels, but an immorality of living.

It is a work worthy of His Majesties greatness and your goodness, to apply (in Gods good time) some meet help to this crying Malady, which first began by the Popes unhappy alienating of Tythes from the Incumbents or Rectors, and annexing them as Impropriations to Religious Houses: The Remedies com- The ways of mended by wife men, are ; First, by uniting some small Livings making Enemys that are near adjacent : Secondly, by abolishing some injurious Customs, where wonted and overawed compositions deprive the Incumbents of the true value of what is their due : Thirdly, by laying some Moderate Tax on dwelling Houses in Market Towns

competent .

and Cities, or in populous and trading Parishes, as 6 d. or 9 d. or 12 d. in the pound, according to the just value of their rents, so as no house should be charged, which is rented under Forty shillings a year, nor any that paies tithes for lands in Ferme

or in the owners band.

These helps may relieve some, but because the Malady reacheth far beyond these proportions, nothing can be so effectual as (when the Nation shall have peace and plenty) the raising of some publick stock of money, in order to compleate this great and good work, by a publick and Parliamentary bounty, or a National charity; by which bank or stock rightly managed and improved, a good soundation may be laid for the buying in (not of all Impropriations, which is too great a work to be compassed, but) such a portion of them, as may in most places make the Living or Vicaridge competent, that is 60 l. or 80 l. or 100 l. per annum, according as the dearness or cheapness of places doth advise; Nor may it seem heavy to raise some Tax or Pay for Christs Suldiers (his Ministers) when so many Millions have been spent upon other Soldiers.

If some such easie Tax or Subsidie, as shall seem most proportionable in the wisdom of His Majesty, and the two Houses of Parliament, were given to God and the Church for this excellent end, to be raised in four years, and the matter publickly recommended by King, Lords and Commons, besides the profit of the publick Contribution or Lovy (in which our selves as Bishops would be exemplar) according to our abilities) if it were well improved and imploved, no doubt many private persons living and dying, would liberally give to so noble and pious a work: Some Noblemen and Gentlemen would, after His Majesties example, for ever endow small Livings with some such portion out of their Impropriations; especially if they could do it without charge, by reason of the Statute of Mortmaine, which might, as

to this intent and use, be for a time repealed.

But your piety and wisdom will best understand what ways are most proper to attain so great and good ends, as would follow this excellent designe of augmenting small Livings, and small Ministers too; so much tending not only to the relief of many honest and able Ministers, to make and keep them such, but also to Gods glory, and to the good of peoples Souls, to the ad-

vancement

vancouent of Learning, and of the dignity of the Ministry to His Majesties honor, to your Lordsbips great renown, and to

the lasting peace both of this Church and Kingdom.

For we have found by our late experiences (wherein half a dozen pragmatick, and for the most part but poorer Preachers in a County, became the greatest Bonteseus or Incendiaries?) That fettled plenty, at least honest competency binds Minister's most to the peace and good behaviour; That the more the Clergy owe their maintenance to the Law, the more observant they are to pay their obedience to the Laws, less pragmatick and less popular, as not so much depending on the people; and so less studious in any sinister way to please them rather than their

superiours.

That the sbarp necessities and powerty of some Ministers Popular depen: daily provokes them (if they be men of any quick parts and dances, and ne: unmortified paffions) to great inquietudes, hoping by publick cafritys tampt, commotions to mend their private condition; Then they quar- Miniters to be rel most sharply with the Churches evil Constitutions (as they Vaquist call it,) when their own, as to their livelyhood is not very good; then they inveigh bitterly against innocent Ceremonies, and all fetled Orders of the Church, when their substance or subsistence is most unsetled, or too small for their minds and necessities; every thing then is a burthen to them, when they feel the galling burthen of poverty; and they eafily run to Arms and Rebellion, who already find that armed man upon them, having much to get and little to lose in any Troubles: The want of oyling or greating makes their wheels drive heavily, or with a very querulous and ungrateful noife, and at laft to take fire, yea, and by popular arts to diffuse their sparks with their Prayers, and their discontents with their Doctrines, and their abuses with their uses among the common people; who like tinder or gun-powder are very prone to kindle against their Governors; beleiving no men fo fit to govern Church and State as themselves and their Minister; though but a poor Vicar, Curace, or Lecturer; having fuch narrow minds, as they are not able to comprehend or extend their thoughts to the Latitudes of publique Order and Government; which are as necessary as those which they fo much dote upon in their persons, families, and Parishes, nor will they learn, but by their own and others woes

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how much peace with a little, and a good conscience to boot, is to be preferred before much goods ill gotten by sequestration and plunder, though sanctified by preaching and praying.

It is certain no men are more careless of conforming to the Laws, or more prodigall of the publique peace, then those Ministers and people who finde themselves in short pasture; and therefore venture to breake the sacred bedge, and civil bounds which Gods and Mans Laws have set; especially where they think the Fence is lowest and weakest; (as it seems to be in Ecclesiasticall Cannons and Constitutions; not seconded with Executive power;) Against these an over scrupulous and restive spirit, or a sturdie and bayardly conscience, setting its brest or hinder part, hopes to carry all before it; that it may by popular extravagancie or partiall adherence, advance either its uneasse estate, or its small reputation to a faction, side, and party.

Let there be fitting provender for the oxen which tread out the Corn, and then we may justly exact labour from them, and exercise the goad of just discipline on their neglect. If once the Livings of the Clergy were truly Livings, or convenient livelyhoods, we could with more prudent severity look that their labour and lives should be exactly good; not that poverty is a dispensation to impiety; but good men are not easily found to accept of those small and scandalous Livings out of which those sorry or scandalous Ministers are ejected, who are not so good and able as we could wish, and yet better perhaps than none at all; And although the small Living may be too good for them, yet not good enough for a better man; since the most learned piety is sensible of all humane necessities, Virtue it self will be cold, and Grace it self bungry and thirsty; nor can any man of reason expect to have Religion live like a Camelion in this world.

Having thus presented with all due respects this one Christian request to your Honours, in the behalf of many poor Ministers, yea, and of the souls of many poor people, nay, in the Name of your and our Saviour, (whose work the poorest Minister of the Cospel (if able and honest) doth perform, and so for Christs sake is worthy of his wages,) and leaving it as a matter of great and publick importance to your pious and wise consideration in due time, I cannot conclude better than as I began, (that so I may compleat the circle of our grateful and just acknowledge-

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ments) with that eternal veneration, praise, honour and thanks. which from my felf, and all my Reverend Brethren the Bifbops; and all the fober Clergy, are duly and humbly returned, first, to the most blessed God, whose judgments are unsearchable, and whole mercies are everlasting : Next, To His most Gracoins Majeffy, for His munificent and matchless goodness to the Bishops, Clergy, and Church of ENGLAND: Laftly, To Your most Noble Selves the Lords and Commons of this prefent Parliament who have thus taken away the fin, reproach, and scandal of Sax. criledge, Schifm, and Confusion, which were by some unhappy men brought upon this sometime to famous Kingdom, and flou-

rishing Church of ENGLAND.

For whose vindication and comfort, as the Author was not wanting in her greatest agonies and blackest afflictions publickly to compallionate her fighs and rears, fo he thought it his duty (upon a publick more than private fenfe) feriously to rejoyce, and heartily to congratulate with her in this bappy re-Stauration, which he hath oft prayed for, and now lived to fee; because he is perswaded in his conscience (if rightly managed with picty and charity) that it highly tends to Gods glory, to the honour of our bleffed Saviour, to the afferting of our true Religion as Christian and Reformed, to the establishment of the publick peace in Church and State; and laftly, to that just and insenious compensation of good for long endured evil, which is highly deserved and justly expected by this Church of England, from a'l its genuine Children; not only because it was once well reformed and most flourishing, but also because it hath been to grievously, and as to man, most unjustly afflicted and deformed.

For (without doubt) the pious Intentions, and prudent Con- The piety and State of the Church of England were fuch , That nothing mutera of the wash or now is yearting in it, to make a good Christian perfect Che of Eng. in to feleration, it he be not Walting in himself, and to the grace its Confirm here. of Ged offered to him in the Ministery of this Church; Every foring rund being maintained by Her ; Nothing added to or diminified from the word of God as faving or necessary; Every holy Duty, every divine Institution, every facred Mystery, every necessary part of Gods Worship, every moral Vertue, every Christian Grace, every usefully-good Work, is either (atustic

celebrated, or enjoined, or taught or recommended to every Christian, both in private and publique, according to their station; Nor may any Christian justly blame the Church for any defect; but rather their own hearts for want of humility, devotion and gratitude to God and men: There is holy sap and sweetness in all its Liturgical appointments, if men were not furfeited with their own fancies, prejudices and pride; All things being fet forth by the Church without the least tincture of any known Error in Doctrine, or Superstition in the Substance of Religious Duties and Devotion; The outward Form also, or publique Reverence and Solemnity of Duties, is no other than what (without question) is left by God to the Liberty, Prudence and Authority of every Church and Christian Politie as most consonant. First, To the Civility and Custome of the Nation : Secondly, To that outward Veneration which is accordingly due to the Divine Majesty: Thirdly, To the publick Solemnity and Decency of holy Duties in the Church: Fourthly, To the ancient Use and Custome of the primitive and best Churches: Fifthy, No where forbidden by Gods word, or by any rule of right Reason: Sixthly, But chosen, used and imposed by this Church, within its own Precinels and Politie only, under no other Notion, than that which is lawful and true. 1. In the nature of things circumfrantial, as fiill necessary in their general adherency to all outward Actions of need: 2dly. Yet as free and indifferent still in their nature, although cast by authority in to meet Regulations, as instances of our outward obedience in them to man for the Lords fake, while they continue so appointed : 3dly. Lawful in the divine Permission, Commission, and clear Approbation of the Churches Liberty and Authority in fuch things for publique order and decency. 4thly. In the necessity of such visible Order, Decency and Uniformity, fixed by Supreme Wildom and Authority, as most conducing to the Churches outward peace; to avoid Faction, Schisms, Sedition, Fury, Confusion, fires that easily kindle from small sparks, if left to vulgar spirits. 5thly. And lastly, all this pious and prudent Politie of the Church of England, managed by fuch apt Overfeers, and proper Governours, as this and all ancient Churches ever used from the Apostles daies; under the Titles of Bishops, Presidents and Fathers; who are

(according to our Law) chosen by the Clergy, approved by the Chareb, confirmed by the King, as Supreme Covernour; inabled by Learning, Matured by Experience, Sanctified by Grace, Confectated by Prayer, Devoted by Diligence, Affifted by their Brethren of the Clergy, Regulated by fetled Laws and Canons, to do their duty; fo as God, their Consciences and all good men require of them in order to those great and eternal ends of faving their own and others fouls; besides the temporary bleffings of the Churches unity and harmony, as in Faith and Love, so in Orderlines and Decency, without which all

Religion runs to Irreverence, Faction and Confusion.

The angry, eager, and obstinate Quarrels (then) which some The onjust and waspish men have long maintained, and still do, against some inplacable syo: mutable words and Phrases in the Liturgy, or against some little for of the chif Rites, and innocent, yet few, Ceremonies , used by the Church Englands 14418 . of England, are, I fear, much more deserved by, and due to, their own diffempered hearts; and should in all justice now be turned against the factions, proud and pertinacious humours and opinions of those men, who had rather quite ruine such an Ancient, Famous, Reformed, and fometime Flourishing Church, than rightly understand Her words and meaning, or give Her leave to interpret them; or than deny themselves in those petty Points of Reputation, Opinion and Prejudice, to which they may be popularly advanced, as beyond a convenient retreat, so beyond that humility, discretion, meekness, peaceableness, modesty and charity, which best becomes those Presbyters and people, who are afraid to contest with their Princes, their Bishops, and their Countries united Wisdom and Authority, left they be found fighters against the God of order and peace; who ought not to take courage from the Kings patience, or turn his Indulgence into wantonnels: Nor have they any cause to be angry that they are not thought wifer than this whole Church and State; or because they are not made Dictators to all Convocations, Parliaments and Kings: Nor should they be so ashamed to come at last from fighting and domineering, to petitioning and deprecating; or from finning against God and man, to return to their duty, to repent and recant the evils, the errors and excelles of their ways; which God hath wonderfully convinced and confuted by his former bleffings